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Allied Sea-Air Blow Strikes Sumatra; Nazis Push Counterattack in Poland; Turkey Bans Chrome Export to Reich

German mills depend on chrome of Turkey and Balkans to make steel for arms industry.

ANKARA, Turkey, April 20 (Reuter)—The export of all chrome from Turkey will stop tomorrow, Numan Menemencoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, announced in the National Assembly today.

Chrome, now being sent to Germany, is used in alloying steel for hardening and strengthening.

ANKARA, Turkey (AP)—German steel mills, producing high-grade armament steel to the tune of 4,000,000 tons annually, clearly are being kept open by supplies of chrome from Turkey and the Balkans.

Germany's loss of these chrome sources would at once affect its armaments industry and it would be forced literally to close down well within a year, if no further chrome were available.

These statements are based upon informaton of the most reliable kind, gathered from experts here whose task it is to keep a constant, close check upon Germany's industrial and economic position.

Germany could go on producing approximately 30,000,000 tons of soft, non-alloy steel without chrome, but it no longer could make artillery, shell-resistant armor plating (which would mean practically defenseless tanks), or tough construction steel.

Shortage of Manganese

Attention has narrowed down to the chrome situation because Russia's recapture of Nikopol deprives the Nazis of the last major source of manganese, the only other major hardening agent.

Last September Nazi representatives in Turkey received instructions from Berlin to do everything in their power to increase shipments of chrome. Even then there was a threat to the manganese supply, and chrome production in Greece, Albania, and Yugoslavia had fallen off as a result of sabotage.

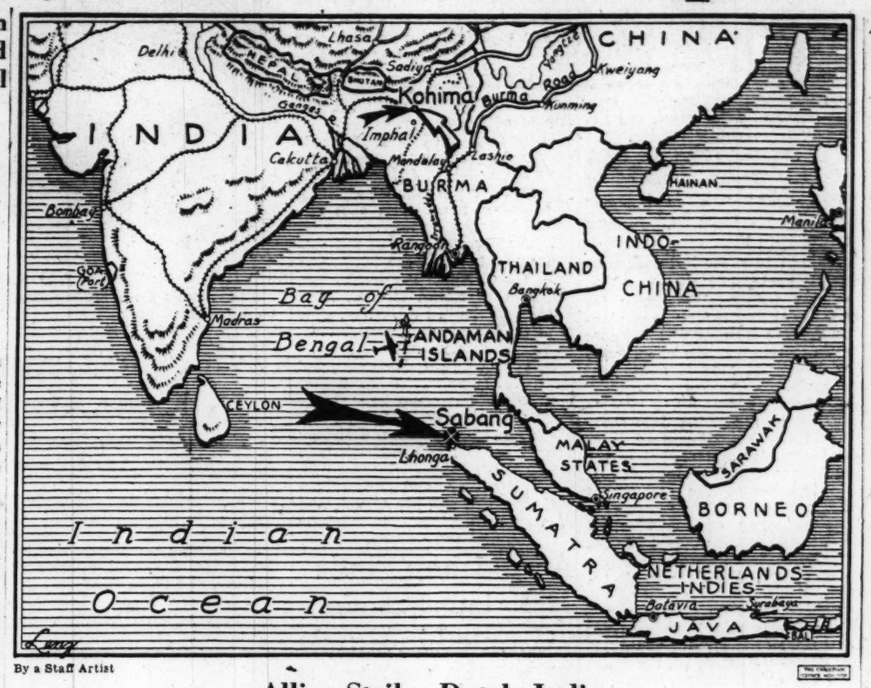
These instructions emphasized that Germany had hoped to get much more than the estimated 1943 production of 60,000 tons of ore from Yugoslavia, and that the Greek production estimate had been reduced from 45,000 to 30,000 tons. Albanian mines, the instructions said, could be counted upon for only 20,000 tons. Turkey had been counted upon for 45,000 tons, but the slumping Balkan production and the threat to the manganese supply made it absolutely necessary to get more from Turkey.

Report on Production

Entirely reliable figures show that in January, Turkey shipped 8,200 tons of chrome ore to Germany; in February, 8,500 tons, while March shipments remained at about the same level for the previous months. This would mean more than 100,000 tons for the year—and Turkish chrome is among the world's richest.

Romanian and Bulgarian mines each yield annually 5,000 tons of chrome ore, so if the Germans can continue to sweat 110,000 tons out of Yugoslav, Greek and Albanian mines, and can get more than 100,000 tons from Turkey they can, according to information here, continue to produce the 4,000,000 tons of hard steel they need yearly.

Sweden rejects Allied request to stop ball bearing exports to Germany. Page 7.



By a Staff Artist

Allies Strike Dutch Indies

Sweeping black arrow shows how a powerful naval task force has slashed across the Indian Ocean to pound Sabang and Lhonga in northern Sumatra in what may be a preliminary blow to regain Singapore and Malaya. Airplane shows where American heavy bombers attacked the Andaman Islands the other day. The Andamans, like Sabang and Lhonga, are important points in Japan's westernmost defensive system. White and black arrows show where Allied troops have just lifted the enemy siege of Kohima in northeastern India.

Axis puts up stubborn fight in Sevastopol; Stimson notes drop in Nazi plane output.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied sea and air power has struck a heavy and significant blow at two Japanese airfields and a key harbor in Northern Sumatra.

Shore installations and airdromes at Sabang and Lhonga have been pounded by a powerful task force of aircraft carriers, battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines from the British-commanded Indian Ocean Fleet.

This is the first time Allied warships have dared to attack the Dutch East Indies in force since the fall of the islands in March, 1942.

Coming, as it does, only a few days after heavy American planes bombed the nearby Andaman Islands and less than a week after Admiral Mountbatten's shift of his headquarters from India to Ceylon, this dramatic and unexpected operation may mark the first major step in a campaign to regain Singapore and Malaya and to isolate the Japanese in Burma.

Sabang is a tiny island off the northern tip of Sumatra at the head of the Straits of Malacca, which separate Sumatra from Malaya. Its excellent harbor undoubtedly has served as an important Japanese naval base and as a key link in the enemy's supply line to Burma. Lhonga is on the Sumatra mainland, and also has valuable port and aerial facilities.

The raid has a secondary significance in that the attacking forces suffered no losses. This may have been due to the suddenness of the blow, but, on the other hand, it may mean the Japanese are critically weak in this vital area.

News of the Sumatra assault is complemented by Admiral Mountbatten's disclosure that the Japanese siege of Kohima in Northeastern India has been lifted. British veterans have cut through road blocks to establish contact with the surrounded defenders of the city.

In Russia, the Germans are continuing to counterattack in the Lwow and Stanislawow regions of Old Poland, although the strength of their blows remains to be determined. Thus far the Russians apparently have been able to parry the thrusts without difficulty.

Conditions for a German counteroffensive in Poland are especially propitious. Marshal von Mannstein has assembled a substantial force there. And the Polish railway system south and east of Brest-Litovsk, Warsaw, Lodz, and Cracow is at his disposal for moving troops to almost any point on the long front between the Pripet Marshes and the Carpathians. If the Germans fail to take the fullest advantage of these conditions it will be a highly encouraging admission of weakness.

Meanwhile in the Crimea, the cornered Germans and Romanians continue to resist stubbornly at Sevastopol, and there is new evidence that some evacuations by sea and air still are being attempted.

There is little new to report in the European air war, but Secretary Stimson estimated in Washington that Allied attacks had caused the output of German warplanes to decline by 20 per cent since January.

Lightless Lighthouse Ahoy! U. S. Urged to Keep Bases; Democracy for Yugoslavia

The World's Day—April 20, 1944

Bay State: Electronics to Aid Sea Safety

Lightless lighthouses, and greater use of electronics, radar, and radio as safety measures at sea were predicted by Vice-Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, in Boston today. [Page 5.]

About 15,000 servicemen and women, on nearly all the fighting fronts, already have requested absentee ballots, the office of Massachusetts Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook disclosed.

Large-scale transportation of luscious peaches, grapes, and other fruits in midwinter from Chile to the United States was seen as a definite postwar possibility today by Richard P. Butrick, Counselor of the Embassy for Economic Affairs at Santiago, Chile, who arrived in Boston today to confer with exporters and importers. [Page 2.]

In recognition of her selling $100,000 worth of United States War Savings Bonds in Quincy, Mass., Mrs. Joseph B. Grossman of Quincy will sponsor a submarine chaser at a 1:45 p. m. launching ceremony April 25 at the Quincy Adams Yacht Yard.

Washington: U. S. Urged to Keep British Bases

Permanent United States possession of the eight Western Hemisphere bases acquired from Great Britain in the 50-destroyer deal was recommended by a House Naval Affairs subcommittee. Representative F. Edward Hébert (D) of Louisiana, head of the subcommittee, reported the Navy has spent more than $130,000,000 on the bases.

Men rejected for full military service would be inducted for noncombat duty if they fail to seek essential war work under a recommendation by the House Military Affairs Committee. "A conspicuous absence" of planned effort to direct qualified 4-F's into essential work was noted by the Committee.

A $32,645,000,000 Navy supply bill, largest in history, was approved by a Senate Appropriations subcommittee within less than a week after passage by the House, whose version was $2,400,000 larger.

In Europe: King Promises Yugoslav Democracy

King Peter of Yugoslavia has promised to give his country a democracy and a "federal state of all Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes—a broad-minded state as desired by the majorities of my people." It is upon this platform that the young King will make his bid to return to his country as monarch.

An investigation of military censorship in India was promised by Lieut. Col. L. C. S. Amery, British Secretary of State for India and Burma, after protests from members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords over present relations between the press and military authorities in India.

Finland's negative reply to Russian armistice terms has been delivered by way of Stockholm, the newspaper Dagens Nyheter reports. The Finnish note is said to reiterate the desire of Finland to find a way to peace.

At the "purge" trials in Algiers before a French military tribunal, five members of the Phalange Africaine who opposed the Allied landings in Africa were sentenced to execution, 22 were given prison terms, and five were paroled.

The four-year plan of the British Government for fixing miners' wages has been accepted by union leaders and owners' representatives, and is expected to be effective in a few days. Through this agreement, it is hoped to solve labor disputes such as those which led to the recent coal-field strikes.

A "wildcat" strike of 500 gas workers in Manchester, England, broke out over a wage dispute in which the strikers refused to listen to pleas of their leaders to return to work pending negotiations for a new contract. Fuel supplies of 220,000 consumers in the area were cut as a result of the work stoppage.

Hungary's Army Chief of Staff, Lieut. Gen. Ferenc Szombathelyi, is reported to have resigned and to have been replaced by Lieut. Field Marshal Janos Edven von Doros.

Russia was understood in London today to have tendered peace terms to Romania, but the belief prevailed that the German satellite must act quickly or face the full weight of the Red Army.

National: Walkout Reported at Aircraft Plant

"Between 3,500 and 4,000" workers at the Columbus, Ohio, plane plant of Curtiss-Wright Corporation are idle, according to a C. I. O. union official, but a company representative said production is normal, with the usual number of workers on the job. The dispute involved smoking regulations.

A bill enabling Oklahoma citizens in the armed forces at distant stations to vote was signed into law by Gov. Robert S. Kerr. Passed by a special legislative session, the law provides that ballots may be sent out 45 days before the election and that absentees can vote under any national law passed.

Canada: Ford Plant Locks Out Employees

A lockout has occurred at the Ford Motor Company plant in Windsor after day-shift employees quit their jobs for "a half holiday to discuss a situation that has become intolerable." The Ford Company gave notice of termination of its collective bargaining agreement with Local 200 of the United Automobile Workers of America [C. I. O.] and notified union officials that the gates to the Windsor war plant would be locked.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Home Repairs Loom as Large Postwar Issue

Expert says 32,000,000 in need as he outlines the electrical dwellings future will bring.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

All the current talk about vast housing booms to stretch out over a 10-year period following the war are interesting, but "what are we going to do with the 32,000,000 family units already in existence upon which very little money has been spent for repairs during the last 15 years" was the question raised by John H. Squires, Jr., Field Supervisor of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, today. He spoke at the Spring Conference of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League.

While Mr. Squires went along with those predicting a tremendous scramble for new homes after the war, he sounded the warning that one of the nation's leading economic problems of the postwar period would be the modernization and repair of the homes already in a stage of serious deterioration.

Meanwhile, he predicted there will be no arguments in the truly modern home built after the war as to who will wash the dishes or put the garbage out, "since homes will be individual power distributing plants capable of performing most of the household chores automatically."

Take Five Years

It will take at least five years after peace returns, he said, for the building industry to attain peak production of what may be 1,000,000 and more a year. During the first five-year period, he estimated an aggregate production of 4,000,000 units, while over the 10-year period following the war he figured 1,000,000 units a year.

Most of these new homes, Mr. Squires believed, would be fully equipped to take the full load of complete automatic operation. But of the existing housing, he said, very few are equipped to utilize more than one tenth of the electrical servants already available for homes.

"That," Mr. Squires declared, "is like building an automobile with only the ignition system dependent upon electrical power, with not enough power to handle the lighting, warning signals, radios, and windshield wipers."

New Improvements

Improved wiring in the postwar homes, he pointed out, will provide for such improvements as: Decorative lighting; Conditioned air; Planned kitchens, for food preservation, automatic ice water, electric irons, toasters, and indirect lighting; Portable appliances of all kinds. Stationary appliances like clocks, radio, fan, sun lamp, heating pads and work bench tools; Hot water supply; Automatic garage doors; Electric laundries, washing machines, rinsing, drying and ironing.

"That is the automatic living the housewives have been waiting for. Houses so equipped will be most in demand after the war. Someone ought to tell the housewife that these automatic facilities can be made available for her only through adequate wiring of the new home.

Adequate Wiring

In the construction of a new house, adequate wiring for all purposes would cost $250 against an initial outlay of $125 for minimum wiring, the electrical expert explained.

He said it is "a must" to create not merely shelter, but complete living units for Americans if housing is to hold its own in the national economy after the war. If

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

324-to-21 Vote Given in House On Lend-Lease

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—The House approved Lend-Lease extension for another year 324 to 21 yesterday, but only after amending the bill to assure congressional voice in postwar settlements. The Senate is expected to approve the measure with equal speed and unanimity. The next problem facing Congress will be to appropriate funds for Lend-Lease which to date has cost in the neighborhood of $22,000,000,000.

Of political interest and concern in some quarters here today was the vote of the opposition on Lend-Lease extension. Last year Lend-Lease was extended by the House 400 to 6. This year's vote found 21 Representatives willing to go on record as opposed to continuing this type of aid to the Allies. They were all Republicans, and with one exception, Republicans from the Middle West which in prewar days was the seat of isolationist sentiment replaced now by what one might call a militant nationalism.

The 21 Republicans who voted against extension of Lend-Lease aid for another year were:

Representatives Cliff Clevenger, P. W. Griffiths, Robert F. Jones, and Frederick C. Smith of Ohio; Stephen A. Day, Noah M. Mason, and Miss Jessie Sumner of Illinois; William P. Elmer, Dewey Short, and Wat Arnold of Missouri; Harold Knutson and Joseph P. O'Hara of Minnesota; William P. Lambertson, Errett P. Scrivner and Thomas D. Winter of Kansas; Alvin E. O'Konkski and Lawrence H. Smith of Wisconsin; Paul W. Shafer, Roy O. Woodruff, and Fred L. Crawford of Michigan, and Daniel A. Reed of New York.

President Restricted

Several attempts were made yesterday to put limitations on Lend-Lease settlement but with only one success, the amendment offered by Representatives James W. Wadsworth of New York and

Continued on Page 14, Column 5

D-Day and H-Hour— They're X Days Off

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 20

The "D" in "D-Day" stands for "Date"—the date which even the highest authorities never mention needlessly among themselves when discussing plans for an important military move.

There is also another one, not so popularly known. It is the "H-Hour" which to those in the know stands for the very minute of concerted movement.

Allied Bombs Disrupt Work Of Anti-Nazis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE NAZI-OCCUPIED FRONTIER, April 20 — Allied bombings of Germany have disrupted not only Nazi organizations, but organized anti-Nazi movements as well. These have become known lately as the "German Maquis."

So great has been the devastation among this opposition group that a leading member recently declared, "We shall have to cease work. We are disgusted with the western powers. All our efforts have been in vain."

In one factory where it had

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Germans Busy With Invasion Defense Plans

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE PORTUGUESE FRONTIER, April 20—The Germans are making preinvasion moves, too. Under the cover of darkness, they recently dispatched approximately 1,000,000 German soldiers into France to garrison interior points.

These have been distributed mainly along strategical routes behind the "Atlantic Wall," but a part has been sent to reinforce the skeleton garrison in the old French Maginot Line which was reconstructed with its guns turned toward the west.

Patriots Withdraw

New troops, experienced in partisan warfare on the Russian front have been brought to France especially to meet the airborne armies which are expected to arrive from England and from Corsica. Neutral newspapers report that at least 50 divisions of Allied forces have been trained as parachutists, and the German command evidently anticipates hard fighting behind the lines with air-borne troops.

With the arrival of fresh German troops, and their co-operation with Vichy's militia police, French

Continued on Page 7, Column 5

China, War Weary, Is Beset By Grave Domestic Problems

Deeply disturbing reports about conditions in China are being heard. Many of them are grossly exaggerated.

But to explore the facts, and to illuminate the problems in need of attention, The Christian Science Monitor presents two articles by Randall Gould, its former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent.

Today, Mr. Gould deals with internal Chinese affairs. Yesterday's article discussed the international phases of the situation.

By Randall Gould
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What's wrong with China?

This is an old query given special force at the present time because of repeated and growing reports that just now quite a lot is wrong with China.

No one argues that anything much is wrong with the Chinese as a whole—450,000,000 people is quite a number for all to be wrong—but leadership is declared to have shown, under wartime stress, a drift toward totalitarianism.

That sums up the main indictment though it is accompanied by many familiar trimmings having to do with accusations of

Continued on Page 8, Column 2

Waste Paper Collections

Brookline—Daily.

Dover—Saturdays.

Boston—Today—Wards 15-18.

Braintree—Today.

Boston—Tomorrow—Wards 19-22.

Winchester—Today.

Quincy—Today—Wards 1 and 2.

Quincy—Tomorrow—Wards 3 and 4.

Winchester — Tomorrow—east side.

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'Objector' Freed By Humanity Plea

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals ruled today that a Selective Service registrant is entitled to classification as a conscientious objector because of "humanitarian considerations" regardless of "any obligations to a deity or supernatural power."

The decision reversed the Federal Court of the Western District of New York State, which had refused a writ of habeas corpus to Frederick U. Reel, an apprentice seaman in the Navy.

The seaman was inducted after a hearing officer for the Department of Justice upheld a draft board which had classified Seaman Reel 1-A.

Holding that Seaman Reel should have been classified as a conscientious objector, the Circuit Court sent the case back to the lower court with instructions "to proceed in conformity with this opinion."

It was evident, the Circuit Court said, that the hearing officer based his decision, upholding the 1-A classification, on the ground that Seaman Reel was not a conscientious objector "because his opposition to war was based on humanitarian considerations and not on any obligations to a deity or supernatural power."

Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on

Warren as G.O.P. 'Keynoter' Not Barred From Candidacy

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—The selection of Earl Warren as the "keynote" speaker at the June 26 Republican convention in Chicago does not eliminate the California Governor from the vice-presidential field in the view of most G. O. P. leaders here today.

His choice virtually insures that California's lush delegation of 50 convention votes will be available to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York whose support gave this honor to Governor Warren.

This suggests that if Mr. Warren desires second place on the Republican ticket, he can very probably have the nomination, and thus the "keynote" post at the convention would add to his national prestige and usefulness in the campaign.

The final decision, however, remains open. Some of Governor Warren's friends have indicated that, if he is to occupy a place in a national Republican admin-

Continued on Page 14, Column 6

Wide World

Gov. Earl Warren

California Chief Executive selected for keynoter and temporary chairman of Republican national convention.

I. L. O. Hailed by President As Guardian of World Labor

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 20—The International Labor Organization "must be the agency for decision and for action on these economic and social matters related to the welfare of working people which are practical for industry and designed to enhance the opportunities for a good life for peoples the world over," President Roosevelt told the International Labor Conference in a message read at its opening here today.

"You have come together to make plans and recommendations for the continuing improvement of labor standards and for raising the standards of living of the world's people," the President said in his message, read by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

"The tasks you are undertaking, even at the moment when the tide of war is mounting, bear testimony to the fact that the welfare of the world's population and their liberty are a first and an ultimate concern of those dedicated to root out from this earth every trace of Nazi ideas and Nazi methods.

"We know that the conditions of a lasting peace can be secured only through soundly organized economic institutions, fortified by humane labor standards, regular employment, and adequate in-

Continued on Page 10, Column 2

Beaverbrook Denied Journalists' Quill

LONDON, April 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill was asked in the House of Commons today by Sir Richard Acland why the rule prohibiting ministers of cabinet rank from participating in journalism did not apply to Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Privy Seal and publisher of the Daily Express.

"The proprietorship of newspapers has never been held to be journalism in the ordinary sense," Mr. Churchill replied, "and speaking as a journalist I agree."

Indian Ocean:

Sumatra Attacked By Allied Fleet

Southeast Asia Headquarters at Kandy, Celyon, said the attack on northern Sumatra by a powerful Allied fleet of aircraft carriers, battleships, cruisers, destroyers and submarines was carried out at dawn April 19.

The assault was made just four days after Admiral Lord Louis

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

N. E. Supply of Stock Feed Declared Still Dwindling

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Prospects for increased amounts of feed for New England dairy herds and poultry flocks are not too bright today. In fact, according to William I. Myers, Chairman of the Northeastern Governors Feed Committee, and Dean of the College of Agriculture, Cornell University, the "feed situation is getting progressively worse" in this area.

Many factors contribute to this growing feed shortage, chief among them being the current hog-corn ratio, under which Middle Western farmers realize a greater profit from their corn-fed hogs than they do from the corn itself. So, they fatten up their porkers and constantly increase the number of hogs.

For another thing, there has been an increasing inter-farm movement of corn by truck. This essential livestock feed is not moving into the usual channels of trade, and dealers do not receive their normal quotas.

Some Earlier Improvement

During the first two months of this year there were slight signs of improvement. Feed dealers in New England were able, for the first time in many months, to stock up a bit. Some even reported the best supplies of dairy and poultry feed that they had had in over a year.

The reason for the heavier shipments the first of the year is clear if one stops to think a moment. Naturally, the Corn Belt farmers did not want to sell their available stocks until a new tax year had begun.

In January, there was a record movement of corn from the Midwest. Wheat was available in normal quantities. There were limited supplies of oats and some barley was available. The Government saw that the distribution of protein feeds was beginning to work. There was a general loosening up all around. Mills were turning out more feed, and the dealers were getting it.

But, this situation did not last very long. Today, it has changed. Feed shipments are dropping off perceptibly. Corn is not moving. Wheat is moving eastward, the Government putting larger quantities of wheat into this area to make up for the shortage of corn. Oats—not a major crop—continue to be available, and the earlier-than-usual opening of Great Lakes shipping has helped the movement of oats considerably, although supplies are still somewhat limited.

Barley is not as available as it might be, for Canada is concerned about shipments, since barley is to Canadian livestock producers what corn is to those in the United States.

Porteins have been available, but now the Southern mills are shutting down with the seasonal drop in cotton seed supplies. Protein supplies, as a result, are becoimng increasingly tighter.

Practically No Corn

Corn is practically out of the market. Not only is it more profitable for Corn Belt farmers to feed it to their own hogs than to ship it to other livestock-producing areas, but there are increasing industrial demands for corn for the manufacture of plastics, for the forming of aluminum castings for war materials, and for industrial alcohol and sugar products.

All in all, according to experts in livestock feeds, the only solution to this growing problem of shortages is an adjustment in the livestock population to bring it into relation to the amount of feed available. The amount of livestock, they emphasize, must be adjusted to the amount of corn available.

Of course, there's one drawback here. The greater the slaughter of cattle and hogs, the fewer calves and little pigs for the future—the greater the number of hens disposed of, the fewer eggs and chickens next season.

"Cinnamon"!

Made by Slades, purveyors of quality spices for 116 years. So it must be good. Costs less, too.

Baldwin
TODAY'S GREAT PIANO

176 BOYLSTON ST.
Hancock 2252

DR. KOUSSEVITZKY, conductor of the Boston Symphony, says:
"A truly orchestral tone—round, full and of magnificent resonance."

CHOOSE YOUR PIANO AS THE ARTISTS DO

Paper Drive Is Speeded Up On Hitler Day

Plump a fat bundle of waste paper on your curbstone today in celebration of Hitler's birthday, Henry J. Smith, Chairman of the Massachusetts Salvage Committee urges.

"It would be most fitting to observe the birthday of the Nazi paperhanger by helping to provide the paper that will assist in sending him down to defeat," declared Chairman Smith. "I hope that everyone will make it a point to salvage every bit of paper he can on this most regrettable of birthdays."

Boston's drive for the salvage of waste paper and scrap tin continued at a fast rate yesterday as 263,310 pounds of paper and 54,050 pounds of tin cans were contributed by residents of wards 11 and 12 of Roxbury and wards 13 and 14 of Dorchester.

Collections in the first 14 wards of the city during the past three days have yielded 607,955 pounds of paper for the war effort, 105,725 pounds more than was obtained last month so far.

Yesterday's winners of $25 salvage war bonds were Miss Ada O'Meara of South Boston, Walter Shannon of South Boston, Dina Puccini of South End, A. W. Cole of South End and Michael G. Power of Roxbury.

Salvage trucks today canvassed wards 15, 16 and 17 of Dorchester and ward 18, comprising Hyde Park and parts of Roslindale and Mattapan. Tomorrow the Boston drive will close with collections in wards 19, Jamaica Plain; ward 20, West Roxbury and Roslindale; and wards 21 and 22, Allston and Brighton.

Archbishop Finds Religious Freedom Granted in Russia

NEWHAVEN, Conn., April 20 (AP)—Premier Joseph Stalin, in permitting the spread of the revival of religion in Russia, is motivated either by political reasons, or by a genuine love of Russia, the Most Reverend and Right Honorable Cyril Forster Garbett, Archbishop of York, asserted at the noonday services at Yale's Dwight Memorial Chapel here today.

Making his first appearance here, the Archbishop, speaking on "The Church in Russia," told the congregation that "the Russian Church now has a freedom which it has not had in centuries and the days of persecution are completely over."

The British prelate said that "I cannot read Stalin's mind and therefore cannot give his actual motive in permitting the revival of religious freedom." He added, however, that he had been offered two explanations by Russian church dignitatries. One possible reason was political motives and the other, which the Archbishop termed a "simpler reason," was a love for Russia and a desire to give the people religious freedom.

Conceding that the Communit Party in Russia is "atheistic," he reiterated his belief that "I have no doubt whatever that complete freedom of worship has been granted."

Fall River Woman Sues Over Film

Alleging that her reputation and that of her children was injured and that they were forced to forgo social relationships in Fall River and elsewhere because of being depicted in a motion picture entitled "Primrose Path," alleged to have been based on a novel by Victoria Lincoln known as "February Hill," Mrs. Mina Wright, of Fall River, brought a libel suit for $300,000 against RKO Pictures, Inc., of Hollywood, sponsors of the film.

The trial opened today in Federal Court in Boston before Judge George C. Sweeney in a jury-waived session of the United States District Court.

Mrs. Wright testified today that she knew Victoria Lincoln, author in Fall River, and that she and her children were characterized in the book.

After testifying that she had seen the film, Mrs. Wright was asked, "Did it depict your home life?" She said that it did. "I saw my husband characterized, except for the beard worn. The girl in the picture reminded me of my own daughter."

Co-operative Bank League Speakers

By a Staff Photographer

Massachusetts Group Meets All Day in Boston

Left to right: William J. D. Ratcliff, President, Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League; David O. Woodbury, author; Henry P. Irr, Vice-President, United States Savings and Loan League; J. H. Squires, Jr., Field Supervisor, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

Civil Air Trainees Downed In Vermont by Lack of Gas

War Activities in New England

Tourists "out of gas" are no new incident in the vacationland of New England, but when two young fliers landed their planes yesterday in the Green Mountains of Vermont, one in Rutland and the other in the village of Dorset, a new note was sounded for the 1944 season.

The youthful aviators explained today that they were from Springfield, Mass., and were on a training trip to Great Barrington, Mass., when they lost their bearings and ran out of gas. Neither knew the other was lost. They are students at the Berkshire School in Sheffield, Mass., and are studying under the Civil Air Training Program.

Frank Steketee, of Grand Rapids, Mich., located the airport in Rutland and brought his plane down about 100 miles from his intended destination. Ray Hurley, of Kenilworth, Ill., landed in a pasture near Dorset, 25 miles nearer his target, but damaging his plane on the rough field. Neither pilot was injured.

Airmen Get D. F. C.

Extraordinary achievement while participating in the Southwest Pacific area resulted in the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to 265 officers and men of the United States Fifth Air Force, according to an announcement from the War Department, yesterday.

Among these are 16 New Englanders who filled the posts of pilots, radio operators and gunners.

Referring to this action the award reads, in part: "During this period these officers and enlisted men participated in sustained operational activity against the enemy, during which hostile attack was probable and expected. These flights include long-range bombing missions against enemy airdromes and installations and attacks on enemy naval vessels and shipping. Throughout these operations, outstanding courage, ability and devotion to duty were displayed."

A successful attack on the Japanese controlled oil refineries at Balikpapen, involving a mission flying a record distance of 2,700 miles, brought the award to Technical Sergeant John G. Shine, Jr., Somerville, Mass., who was radio operator on the bomber Sooper Drooper. Sergeant Myers is now at Fort Myers, Fla., where his practical fighting experiences aid in his work as instructor. Credited with a Japanese transport sinking by his plane in the Solomons, Staff Sergeant Donald A. Greenwood, Quincy, also is wearing the medal.

Staff Sergeant Frederick R. Drury, Wellesley, who participated in the aerial warfare as a tail gunner, received the medal, as well as First Lieut. William Zagrobski, Salem, long-range bomber pilot; Staff Sergeant Wasel Shevchuk, Worcester; Staff Sergeant Arthur H. Kniskern, Jr., Worcester; John J. McKenna, Springfield; Lieut. Sherwood R. Drumm of Great Barrington; First Lieut. Patrick J. Mullins of Somerville; First Lieut. Philip E. Sherman of Mansfield; First Lieut. John F. Sherwin of East Boston; and Staff Sergeant Francis T. Hunter of East Harwich.

Other New Englanders in the list are Staff Sergeant Roland Ayotte, Woonsocket, R. I.; Technical Sergeant Milton L. Bardsley, Pawtucket, R. I.; First Lieut. Duncan Buttrick, Jamestown, R. I.; and First Lieut. John J. Karitan, Proctor, Vt.

Mills Bros. in Town

Soldiers, sailors, and Marines who are fans of the Mills Brothers, radio vocalists, will have a chance to hear them tonight at the American Theater Wing Canteen at 48 Boylston Street, Boston.

Eleven Fined in Lottery Cases

Eleven men were fined a total of $1,525 in Boston Municipal Court today on number pool lottery charges.

Judge Joseph T. Zottoli fined Louis Goldblatt, Maurice Gerber and Nathaniel Gordon $250 each. All three weer arrested at 99 East Canton St., South End, on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Gerber was fined $150 for registering bets, $50 for permitting his apartment to be used for that purpose, and $50 for being concerned in a number pool lottery. The other two men were fined $200 each for registering bets and $50 each for being concerned in a lottery. All three paid their fines.

The raid on Mr. Gerber's apartment was conducted by officers from Boston Police Headquarters and the State Police. The officers found the defendants in the kitchen of the apartment busy at two telephones. The officers themselves "took" 16 "plays" over the telephones.

Judge Zottoli remarked that it was obvious that these men were sub-agents and not top men in the number pool racket.

Judge John J. Gillen imposed fines totaling $525 on eight men who were arrested yesterday in a raid carried out in the building numbered 27 Kneeland Street and 31 Tyler Street.

Herman Marcowitz, of 22 Fernboro St. Roxbury, was fined $250, and on appeal was held in $200 for Superior Court, for promoting a lottery in a rear room of the building. John Thomas, of Hammond St. Roxbury, the janitor of the building, was fined $250 for permitting such use of the premises, and on appeal was held in $200 for the Superior Court.

Hugh U. Sicassa, of Sumner St. East Boston, was fined $75; James Dantuona, of Mt. Vernon St., West Roxbury, was fined $25; James A. Williams, of Cambridge, was fined $50; Matthew J. McBride, of Revere St. Revere, was fined $50; Toofie Mansour, of Oak St., South End, was fined $50, and Samuel Swartz, of Fernboro St., Roxbury, was fined $25—all for promoting a lottery.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Good-Will Dinner Set For May 11

Two top naval officers will be guest speakers at the seventh annual Good-will Dinner of the Massachusetts Committee of Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews Thursday evening, May 11, at the Copley-Plaza. Vice-Admiral Randall Jacobs, Chief of United States Naval Personnel, and Col. Ruth C. Streeter, Director of the Marine Corps Women's Reserve, will address the meeting, which is dedicated this year to men and women fighting in the armed forces.

John P. Higgins, Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court, will preside.

Capt. Frederick Pickering

Capt. Frederick Pickering, who passed on in Peabody yesterday, served for 25 years with the Isthmian Steamship Lines and was a holder of several British decorations as a commander in the Royal Naval Reserve during World War I.

A native of Liverpool, England, Captain Pickering had maintained a legal address in Charlestown, though he spent most of his time at sea. During the first World War he served with the rank of commander on three British battleships—the Ocean, Drake, and Cornwallis—all of which were torpedoed under him.

Captain Pickering had also brought many vessels through the submarine zone in the current war. He commanded many ships of the Isthmian fleet, including the Celtic in which he figured in sea rescues. Before the last war, Captain Pickering served with the White Star Line.

Home Repairs Loom as Large Postwar Issue

Continued from Page 1

builders will consider the importance of these things, he continued, they can open "a new life of better living, an air-conditioned life without dust and dirt, a chore-free home life for the housewife."

Other speakers at the morning session of the all-day conference were William J. D. Ratcliff, President of the Co-operative Bank League, David O. Woodbury, author, and Henry P. Irr, Vice-President of the United States Savings and Loan League, who spoke on the postwar future as it pertains to banking interests. He predicted the use of new mortgage forms to give tht home buyers more privileges and to make it generally easier for all families to have home of their own.

The conference concludes with the annual spring banquet this evening with Clarence P. Quinby, Principal of Cushing Academy, talking on service as the best way of "Getting Your Dividends Out of Life."

WFA to Buy Eggs Each Day to Aid Boston Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALTHAM, Mass., April 20—At last, steps are being taken by the War Food Administration to relieve the situation brought about by the precipitate drop in egg prices received by producers, resulting in slaughter of thousands of hens in this area, and causing local poultrymen great losses, according to Maurice Eugley, of North Reading, Chairman of the Poultry Committee of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation.

"Four steps have been taken by WFA at the request of the American Farm Bureau that give some promise of success," Mr. Eugley said.

First, carload purchases are being made each weekday, instead of once a week. Second, the WFA is designating buying agents to purchase "run-of-the-nest" eggs from producers at not less than 28 cents a dozen. Third, the WFA has instructed drying plants to buy eggs immediately at not less than 30 cents a dozen, delivered, cases returned.

Finally, agents are being appointed to buy eggs for WFA account on the New York and Chicago mercantile exchanges, and steps are being taken to contract for frozen eggs.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight. Friday increasing cloudiness and continued cool, followed by rain at night. Gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Fair tonight and Friday, continued cool tonight and little change in temperature Friday from that of today.

Vermont: Fair and continued cool tonight, Friday increasing cloudiness and cooler than today, followed by rain at night.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and continued cool tonight. Friday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain at night. Cooler in the interior Friday than today.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:19 p. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Friday, 10:46 a. m.; height, 10.8 feet.

Gifts of Harvard Alumni To Fund $150,713 in 1943

With the greatest number of donors in Harvard history, contributions of $150,713 were made by 13,515 Harvard alumni last year to the Harvard Fund for the general use of the University, Roger Wolcott, chairman, announced today.

The Harvard Fund is said to have led all other alumni funds in America in the number of contributors for 10 consecutive years. The total given since the Fund's organization in 1925 is $2,338,411 from 27,054 alumni.

Big Postwar Fruit Supply From Chile Is Forecast

Luscious peaches, grapes, and other fruits from the fertile valleys of Chile were forecast as a plentiful mid-winter fruit supply for New England and the entire country in the postwar era by Richard F. Butrick, Counselor of the Embassy for Economic Affairs at Santiago, Chile, who arrived here today.

Prewar shipments of these fruits were only a beginning of what promises to be a substantial business, said Mr. Butrick in an interview. The new ships and latest refrigeration developments that will follow the war are expected to result in tremendous expansion, he said.

Chile's midsummer is the United States midwinter, and with almost limitless air transport possibilities as well as refrigerated cargo facilities on surface vessels, the supply of these fruits in the United States should be liberal, the Chilean Counselor said.

Mr. Butrick is the first Foreign Service Officer of the United States to come to Boston in nearly three years for interviews with exporters and importers. His arrival marks the resumption of conferences for the discussion of economic conditions abroad and prospects for American foreign trade.

Resumption Approved

The resumption was approved by the State and Commerce Department in Washington, according to Harry P. Smith, Regional Manager of the Department of Commerce at Boston, who welcomed Mr. Butrick today at the Custom House office of the Department.

Mr. Butrick has been in the American Foreign Service for 23 years. He served as Counselor of the Embassy in China, and after Pearl Harbor was detained by the Japanese, being returned to the United States on the first steamship "Gripsholm" exchange in August of 1942.

In Chile Mr. Butrick found well-irrigated agriculture lands where the top soil is 30 feet deep and where fine quality fruits are produced in large volume. The country—120 miles wide and 2,600 miles long—has excellent mineral resources and is supplying the United States with about 30 per cent of its copper materials, he said. About 700,000 tons of nitrate are shipped to the United States annually for fertilizer.

Chief Wool Market

Boston, which is almost due north of Santiago, is Chile's chief wool market, and wool is the largest single item of export in the agricultural group from Chile, said Mr. Butrick. The wool clip of Chile is about 32,000,000 pounds annually.

Buenos Aires, Argentina, is now being supplied from Chile with fresh lobsters from Robinson Crusoe's island which are shipped by airplane, said Mr. Butrick. He explained that the island of Juan Fernandez, said to be the location of Robinson Crusoe's experiences, is surrounded by exceptionally cold water where excellent lobsters are found. The higher class restaurants of Buenos Aires are willing to pay for air-shipped lobsters. Most lobsters formerly sold in Chile are now bought by the Argentines.

Present indications point to possible substantial imports into Chile of heavy machinery for industry, including textile mills, Mr. Butrick added. Postwar developments in Chile include the cement industry, copper manufactures, the chemical industry, forestry products, and the commercial fisheries.

Handel and His Harpsichord Drop Into Boston for a Visit

Mr. Handel and his harpsichord have moved into a red stone building on staid Exeter Street in the Back Bay, and as in the old days in eighteenth century London, are being waited upon by scores of people who queue up outside his stopping-place most of the afternoon and evening.

The great composer's years of struggle and triumph have been brought to Boston in "The Great Mr. Handel," an English technicolor film. Its restrained acting, warm colors and superlative music (all Handel's) played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra have resulted in unrestrained interest and enthusiasm among those Bostonians who traditionally sit on the steps of Symphony Hall on Friday afternoons.

Such response is only natural in this city, with its great love for Handel's music fostered by the Handel and Haydn Society's performances for the past 176 years. But regular patrons of the Exeter Street Theater, where the film is being screened this week, are surprised as they round the corner from Commonwealth Avenue or Newbury Street and suddenly come upon long queues. Some of them do not get a chance to walk around the corner before they catch up with the line, for it has extended from the boxoffice on Exeter Street to more than 100 feet down Newbury at least twice.

Off Beaten Track

"But it's off the beaten track"—muttered a well-known Boston Symphony player who found his plans for slipping into the theater quickly thwarted by the people ahead of him the other evening.

Close behind him a Back Bay resident with a yellow daffodil pinned to her black coat hurried to take her place at the end, confiding as she went to a companion: "This is the third time I've come—and each time there's a line. I never saw anything like it before!

"The film about Handel is really inspiring, even though it may not be technically perfect," she continued. "Everything about it is in such good taste and seems to be a true portrayal of the period. I plan my picture-going expeditions with care, because I don't like to waste my time and I like to see something worthwhile when I do go to the theater. This is one show I thoroughly enjoy."

An additional explanation of the unusual success of the film was assayed by Miss A. Viola Berlin, manager of the theater for the past five years. Every few minutes the telephone rang and Miss Berlin explained, 'No, we do not reserve seats—" while through the window of her basement office she watched the shifting feet of theater patrons as they inched past in line.

Authentic Picture

"Most people remark about the authentic picture of London in the eighteenth century, with its door-to-door vendors singing their wares, the lovely costumes and the insight into the manners of the day," she commented. "The score, which is composed of Handel's music and includes selections from 'Messiah,' has attracted a lot of musicians. Before we showed it to the public, we invited Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor of the Handel and Haydn Society, and Miss Elizabeth Burt, Secretary of the Society, to see it privately, and they praised it highly."

Another reason for the crowds, Miss Berlin said, is the second feature on the double bill—"Jeannie," a story of a Scotch heiress in prewar Vienna which has been acclaimed as one of the best light comedies of the year. In this case a double bill does not mean one indifferent picture to be endured by the theatergoers before they see the better one, and the box office receipts have registered their wholehearted approval.

A reputation for showing superior English and American films has been built up by the Exeter ever since it first opened under the management of another woman, Mrs. Marcellus S. Ayer, at the beginning of the First World War in Europe. English detective films have brought out some of the larger crowds, according to Miss Berlin.

Mr. Handel and his harpsichord are due to be packed up late Saturday night, when a new film will be shown, but his short stay here has proven that people will beat a path to the best in art and entertainment.

Engineers to Hear N. Y. City Parks Head

How metropolitan areas can be improved with parkways, playgrounds and new building units after the war will be discussed by Robert Moses, Commissioner of Parks for New York City, at the joint dinner and meeting of the Northeastern Society of Civil Engineers tonight at the Boston City Club. Recognized as one of the country's foremost authorities on municipal planning, Mr. Moses has served New York City as Commissioner since 1934.

The meeting will be called to order at 6 p. m. by Francis H. Kingsbury, senior sanitary engineer of the Massachusetts State Department of Public Health and President of the Northeastern section, which will be host during the evening. More than 1,000 members are expected to attend the affair. Guests will include Governor Salstonstall and Mayor Tobin.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Richard J. Davis, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in the Church Auditorium, 148 Sycamore Street, near Broadway, Winter Hill, at 8 p. m.

Friday

Mrs. Mary Sayward will talk on "Spanish Art" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A motion picture entitled "Shooting Birds With a Camera" will be presented by Martin K. Bovey of Concord, in the Lecture Hall of the New England Museum of Natural History at 8 p. m. Members may bring friends.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Burned Woburn Plant Plans to Resume Soon

Plans to resume fish dehydrating operations soon at the Wilmington Packing Company on New Boston Street, Woburn, were being drawn up today after a fire at the plant last night destroyed a loading building and partly damaged another.

Fire companies from Woburn, Winchester, Reading, and Wilmington responded to the alarm for the fire which caused an estimated damage of about $200,000. The company, which is one of the largest fish dehydrating concerns in the East, had been sold last week by Edward Murphy of Arlington, owner of the plant, to the Blue Point Corporation, a subsidiary of the General Foods Corporation.

Garrett a Candidate

Ralph L. Garrett of Somerville, President of the Republican City Committee and former Alderman, has announced his candidacy for the Executive Council from the sixth councilor district. A Somerville businessman, Mr. Garrett has long been active in the city's political life and in church and charitable groups.

NEW ENGLAND'S favorite- BACK AGAIN!

That tried and true New England favorite, Friend's Beans ... back again for those who enjoy a hearty, flavorful, satisfying meal. Baked all night long — in open pots — in real brickovens! Insist on "Friend's" ... famous for flavor for fifty years! At your grocers — NOW!

U. S. Adopting More Lenient Food Plan

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—A new policy of Government food management involving fewer controls, less stockpiling for emergency war reserves and for post-war foreign relief uses, and more liberal ration allowances for civilians is gradually being unfolded by operations of war food agencies.

There is less tendency at the War Food Administration to be concerned about supplies a year or so hence and more to limit distribution planning to a short-range future. Less and less emphasis is being placed upon reserves for future, undefined needs.

The new policy has been reflected in action of the Office of Price Administration in liberalizing rationing of meat, lard, shortening, processed fruits and vegetables during March and April.

Policy Explained

The more liberal rations were explained in official announcements as representing a temporary expedient to move greater quantities into consumption because of crowded storage facilities.

Plans call for the continuance of present low ration values for an indefinite period.

Given another favorable farm production season this year, officials believe it would be possible to avoid a return to rigid rationing during the next 12 months. By that time the war in Europe may be over and direct war demands lighter.

A factor in the situation is official concern over the possibility that the war might end with the Government holding huge amounts of food in reserve. The problem of preventing a sharp decline in farm commodity prices is expected to be difficult at best. It would be complicated by the existence of large Government stocks.

European Outlook

Aanother factor is a belief in official quarters that not nearly as much food will be needed for European relief feeding as was thought earlier in the war.

While he was Food Administrator, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard emphasized stockpiling on the thesis that "American food will win the war and write the peace." During the past several months food officials have soft-pedaled such talk. In fact, they have emphasized that other areas, rather than the United States, will have to meet much of Europe's needs until it can get back to full production itself.

These changes in food policies have become noticeable largely since Lee Marshall, a baking company official, was brought in several months ago to serve as Director of Food Distribution under War Food Administrator Marvin Jones.

Mr. Marshall succeeded Roy Hendrickson. When Mr. Hendrickson was put in charge of distribution, the Government was emphasizing stockpiling for future needs.

D. A. R. Delegates Oppose Socialized Medicine Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—Delegates to the 53d annual Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution placed themselves squarely, but not unanimously, on record here opposing the socialized medicine provisions of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill in a resolution adopted yesterday.

Avowedly against bureaucracy and regimentation, abridgment of states rights and individual freedom, the Society also opposed the Kilgore bill, which would give the Government control of technical research and patentable inventions.

The resolve, which was adopted only after discussion and without the enthusiastic response accorded the other 15 resolutions approved at this Congress, called on the Society to urge Congressmen to "take active opposition" to all legislative measures designed to regiment science. It mentioned both bills by name.

In today's session a citation was presented to the D. A. R. by Mrs. Erroll O. Horner of the Treasury Department commending the organization for the sale of over $100,000,000 worth of war bonds, the greatest amount sold by any women's organization, it was said.

At noon today, Mrs. Russell W. Magna of Holyoke, Mass., an Honorary President-General, sold a total of $664,991 in war bonds and stamps in 10 minutes, making a total sale in two days for the Congress of $749,584.

Mrs. William H. Pouch

Retiring President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

New Program Seeks Closer Americas' Tie

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—An inter-American education project to improve hemisphere educational background of teachers in the United States was announced yesterday by the Federal Office of Education.

The program will be divided into three types, said Bess Goodykoontz of the federal agency, who co-operated with participating schools and colleges in organizing the project.

The first type will be known as inter-American demonstration centers and will send out teams of teachers experienced in inter-American educational work to other schools in their areas for planning conferences and consultation.

Included in the second type will be teachers' colleges which will set up inter-American curriculum workrooms to aid student teachers in selecting and organizing educational materials.

The third program will be carried on in selected communities in the Southwest where there are large numbers of Spanish-speaking children. Its purpose will be to improve the quality of instruction in such schools.

Type two schools include New Haven, Conn., State Teachers College and Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville, Ga.

Walpole Flier Bags Planes

A U. S. FIGHTER BASE, England, April 20 (AP)—Two Focke Wulf-190s were shot down yesterday over western Germany by Lieut. John F. Thornhill, Jr., of East Walpole, Mass.

Drain by 'Black Market' May Cut Civilians' Gas

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Congress was told by an OPA official today that with illegal "C" coupons bringing 50 cents each and illegal transactions draining off an estimated 2,500,000 gallons daily, "black market" operations soon may force a reduction in civilian gasoline rations.

This assertion was made by Shad Polier, Director of Gasoline rationing enforcement for the Office of Price Administration, in a digest of "black market" operations prepared for a House Interstate Subcommittee investigating the gasoline situation.

"The 'black market' in gasoline is already dangerous," Mr. Polier's memorandum said, "but if allowed to grow it will become a serious threat to the whole war effort."

The 2,500,000 gallons of gasoline which Mr. Polier said is the daily "tribute" to the "the thieves and counterfeiters who steal, print and sell gasoline coupons and to the chiselers who buy them or buy gas without coupons" would increase "A" rations by 30 miles a month or boost the top limit for "B" rations from the present ceilings of 325-475 miles to an estimated 700 miles monthly for business drivers.

"The saboteurs who print and sell counterfeit coupons, the car owners who buy coupons or buy gas without coupons, and the dealers who buy coupons to cover illegal sales of gasoline," his report said, "are no better than the saboteur who blows up a refinery."

The heaviest concentration of illegal coupons, was described in the report as being in the east, with the problem "also serious" in California, the Pacific Northwest and on the Gulf Coast.

To support his contention that big-time racketeers have gone into the counterfeit gasoline coupon business, Mr. Polier said in his memorandum that in February there was virtually no counterfeit money in circulation, "the counterfeiters of currency" having moved into "the more lucrative, easier-to-handle gasoline coupon racket."

The OPA reported yesterday that 926 gasoline rationing arrests have been made since Jan. 1, "over half of them involving professional criminals."

New Army Sleeping Bag to Save Space

PHILADELPHIA, April 20 (AP)—A woolen sleeping bag soon will become regular issue to American troops in the field, replacing blankets, the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot announced yesterday.

Brig. Gen. Roland Walsh, commanding general of the Depot, said the bags, now being procured, will be equal in warmth and protection to two regulation blankets, but will consume less space than one in a soldier's pack.

Gates to Succeed Johnson In Publishing House Post

H. Phelps Gates, Pacific Coast Advertising Manager of The Christian Science Monitor, has been appointed Circulation Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, its Board of Trustees announced today. He will assume his duties by June 1.

Mr. Gates succeeds Col. Herbert A. Johnson, who has served the Publishing Society as Circulation Manager for more than two decades, during which time he attained national prominence in his field. Colonel Johnson had asked to be relieved of his circulation duties in order to devote his time to Christian Science practice as well as to directing the far-flung Camp Welfare Activities of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Gates, a native of Los Angeles, attended the University of California at Los Angeles and was graduated from Stanford University, where he received an A. B. degree in 1922. He conducted his own advertising agency for seven years and has engaged in advertising and editorial work on approximately 30 newspapers in southern California.

From 1933 to 1938, he was managing editor of a national temperance education weekly with full responsibility for both business management and circulation. In his circulation work, he brought about substantial progress. Part of his circulation duties included promotion of radio programs on approximately 80 stations.

In 1938, he became Director of the College of Journalism and Advertising at Woodbury College, Los Angeles, where he was active in forming a Christian Science Organization. For many years he had been a news contributor to The Christian Science Monitor, principally in 1940 and 1941. In 1942, he joined this newspaper's advertising staff in Los Angeles, later becoming Pacific Coast Manager.

Mr. Gates, who has received class instruction, is a member of a branch church in Los Angeles, and has been First Reader and board chairman in branch churches.

Band Leader Named Louisiana Governor

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 20 (AP)—The singing campaigner and band leader, Jimmie Davis, was officially designated Governor of Louisiana April 18 by general election voters.

Mr. Davis's State ticket of officials also triumphed with him. Democratic family feuds were settled in State-wide primaries earlier this year and there was no opposition yesterday to the party nominees.

A light vote, cast under fickle April weather conditions, gave terms to nine other State officials besides the Governor. Mr. Davis will be inaugurated May 9, succeeding Sam H. Jones.

Church to Call Residents To Pray on Invasion Day

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 20 (AP)—When news of the invasion of western Europe is received here, historic Trinity Episcopal Church will toll its bells summoning residents to prayer, the Rev. Philip M. Styles, rector, announced.

Saying that many Americans would be giving their all and the day would be a turning point in world history, the clergyman urged that similar D-Day prayer meetings be held throughout the country.

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• VICTORY GARDEN RUFFLED GIANT ZINNIA — the world's Largest. Guaranteed to grow in any soil if seed is planted in April, May or June. Sold only by us—the originators. Pkt. 50c. Special pkt. $1

$1 for Food and Flowers
1—50c pkt. Frazinnia; 1—50c pkt. Climbing Giant Big Red Pierson type Tomato; 1—25c pkt. Red Vita Lettuce; 1—25c pkt. Petunia Rose Bowl Salmon gold. 1—25c pkt. China Asters 12 mixed types. All 5 pkts. and 70 page catalog sent postpaid in U. S. A. for only a . . . . $1 BILL

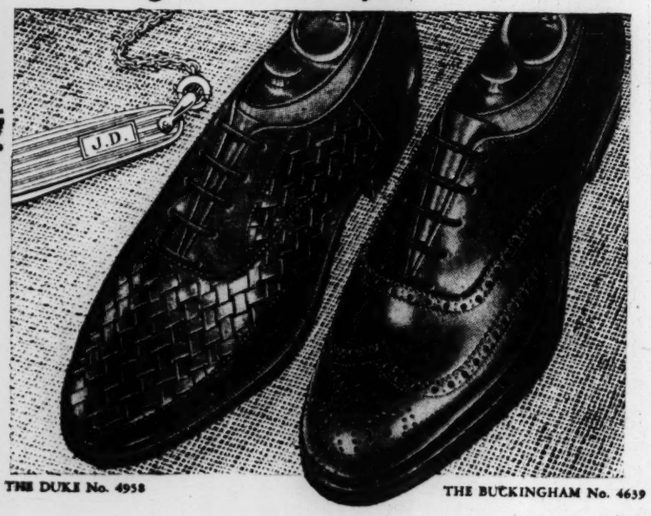
FRASER & SON, (58th year)
1000 E. Colorado St., Pasadena 1, Calif.

The new handy package of quick-frozen 40-Fathom fishcakes serves 4 people. Here's a delicious, satisfying meal that's easy to prepare and *unrationed.* Ask your dealer.

40-FATHOM FISH, INC., BOSTON

40-Fathom QUICK FROZEN FISHCAKES

Douglas Craftsmanship at its Best



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If you take pride in your appearance, and want the satisfaction of *knowing* you're well-dressed for *every* occasion, buy W. L. Douglas shoes . . . TODAY!

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Be sure to bring your ration book when you shop for W. L. Douglas Shoes. We CANNOT accept detached shoe ration coupons.

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W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., BROCKTON 15, MASS., U.S.A.

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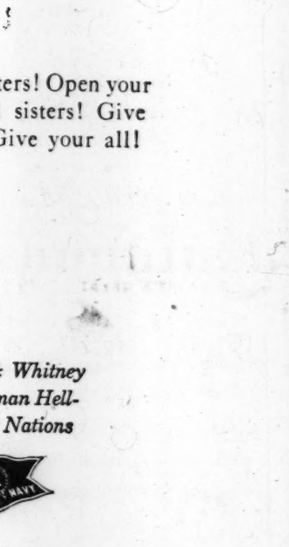
Opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society
*74 Summer St.—276 Washington St.—664 Washington St.—*38 Hanover St.

*Brockton, Mass.	Factory Store	New Haven, Conn.	120 Church St.
*Bridgeport, Conn.	161 Spark St.	*New Haven, Conn.	151 Orange St.
Hartford, Conn.	1152 Main St.	*Pawtucket, R. I.	17 Broad St.
*Lowell, Mass.	36 Asylum St.	*Portland, Maine	553 Congress St.
*Nashua, N. H.	127 Merrimack St.	*Portsmouth, N. H.	86 Congress St.
	144 Main St.	*Quincy, Mass.	1464 Hancock St.
		*Worcester, Mass.	364 Main St.

Other Stores in principal cities

*LADY DOUGLAS STYLES $5.45 — $4.45 — $3.45



PHIL BAKER, the $64 question man, asks, "Are you wearing an Adam Hat?" His own answer is, "I am and it's a honey."

"Leave it" to Mr. Baker to select a winner. He wears the Adam Executive $7.50. Other smart styles to $10.

STORES AND AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

"MOM..."

He was a thorn in their side . . .

All morning long, his accurate mortar fire kept them from forming up, smashed their supply trucks, broke the spearhead of their attack . . .

So, they went all out to get him . . .
And finally, a sniper shot him.

Then they laid down a cross fire that was death to defy. I know . . . because one of our men tried. But it was mighty hard to lie there and hear him call "Mom" . . . and cry and call "Mom" again . . . like a kid who'd been hurt, he didn't know just how or why.

And all we could do was just lie there and grind our teeth together and hang on because each time he cried "Mom" . . . it tore out our insides.

When I couldn't stand it any more, I got up and ran . . .

And when they saw me coming and the Red Cross band on my arm, they held their fire until I knelt down beside him. I gave him first aid, and he relaxed and his head fell back and his eyes were still wide but I could tell he thought his mother was there by his side . . .

Listen, America . . .

Open your hearts, wives and daughters! Open your pocketbooks, fathers, brothers and sisters! Give your money . . . give your work! Give your all!

So the freedom you want . . .
So the country you want . . .
So the future you want . . .
Will be there when we come back.

Here at Nash-Kelvinator we're building Pratt & Whitney engines for the Navy's Vought Corsairs and Grumman Hellcats . . . Hamilton Standard propellers for United Nations bombers . . . governors, binoculars, parts for ships, jeeps, tanks and trucks. All of us devoted 100% to winning this war . . . to speeding the peace when our men will come back to their jobs and homes and even better futures than they had before . . . to the day when we'll build for you an even finer Kelvinator, an even greater Nash!

The men and women of the Propeller Division of Nash-Kelvinator Corporation have been awarded, and proudly fly and wear, the famous Army-Navy "E" for High Achievement in War Production.

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Symphony Preview — Stage News — 'In Our Time' and 'Buffalo Bill'

Shostakovitch's Eighth As It Arrives in Boston

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Symphony No. 8, by Dmitri Shostakovitch, according to promise of the show bill of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, takes on presentation at Symphony Hall tomorrow afternoon and Saturday evening, interpreted under the baton of Serge Koussevitzky. The idea of the work's importance may, indeed, be insufficiently indicated by such a routine designation as Eighth Symphony. Its merit may be such as to deserve the name of Number One symphony of the century. Any such mark should be put on, however, in pencil, the better to be erased next week, if necessary.

Yet who knows? Shostakovitch issues forth, perhaps, the greatest composer of the modern era. He may be the one man of today entitled to a ranking place in the classic line. His Symphony No. 8 may be what we have been listening for since the exit of Brahms from the musical scene. It may prove to represent—as would be required of it in the character of the Number One article—a synthesis of two centuries of the art of tone, not only in Russia, the composer's native country, but in the world.

* * *

To bring up the subject of the Shostakovitch Eighth is to remark upon something with which radio listeners have made acquaintance; for the music only two Sundays back was sent over the air from Carnegie Hall, New York, where it was brought out by the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski conducting. From report of those who heard, a guess can be made that at least two portions of the hour-long piece will enchain more or less permanent interest—the first movement, Adagio, and the last, Allegretto. That leaves three of the five movements, the second, Allegretto, the third, Allegro, and the fourth, a sort of revival of the old-school Passacaglia, a little in doubt.

* * *

But here we may be certain of one thing. Listeners of exceedingly classical predisposition will take pleasure in the Passacaglia. To do that is to be in the fashion. It may be a pose, granted on a concert-goer's part to show a liking for a passacaglia, for nobody quite knows what the thing is anyway; but if there comes a passage somewhere along toward the wind-up of a symphony where the basses growl out a persistent and sustained theme and the lighter instruments do pretty tricks of melody at the same time, you can say "passacaglia" and be near enough right.

Then, for another episode to gratifying the sophisticated, there comes at a proper distance from the close to bring realization of climax, something that can be called a fugue. Bach might not think so; but the strict fugal mechanism of Bach does not fit into a symphonic cycle. Only an adaptation of it may be appropriately employed.

A thoroughgoing symphonist of today looks back over the whole range of architectural styles of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, taking in Bach, Mozart, Haydn, Schumann, Tchaikovsky, and Brahms, and rears a structure in a style that is all his own and yet that recalls something of them all. This he is pretty sure to do, unless he is meditating a tone poem or simply doing, as often happens, a mere extended exercise in instrumentation. Everything depends on whether expression or display of technical powers is the object. With Shostakovitch, expression seems to be the purpose; and it is a long time—nearly 60 years—since the Brahms Fourth Symphony was brought out.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 242 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committee on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Hartford—Sundays, 8:30 a. m., WTHT, 1230kc.
New Haven—Saturdays, 8:15 a. m., WELI 960kc.

Maine

Bangor—First and last Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Bangor—Sundays, April 23; May 14 and 21, 1:15 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Portland — Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston — Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Third Sundays, 3:30 p. m., WRUL and WRUW, 11.73mc (25m), 15.35 mc (19m).
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Fridays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Tuesdays, 2:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
Worcester — Second Fridays, 2 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.
Worcester—Saturday, April 22, 12:30 p. m., WTAG, 580kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Saturdays, 2 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia — Fridays, 1:45 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester—Tuesdays, April 25; May 9, 16, 23, and 30, 4:15 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—First and third Wednesdays, 7 a. m., WFCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, second Wednesdays, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 3:30 p. m. WRUL and WRUW, 11.73mc (25m), 15.35mc (19m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Sundays, 2 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.96m).
Panama City—First Sundays, 2:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Plays in Prospect

Pick-Up Girl—At the Wilbur beginning Saturday evening. Melodrama by Elsa Shelley, with William Harrigan, Pamela Rivers, Lili Valenti, Kathryn Grill, and Billie Redfield in the cast.

Lovers and Friends—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, April 24. Dodie Smith's play with Katharine Cornell as star and as joint producer with John C. Wilson. The cast includes Henry Daniell, Arthur Margetson, Carol Goodner, Anne Burr, and Katherine Hynes. The production has been directed by Guthrie McClintic and the settings are by Motley. The play has been running in New York since November.

Gilbert and Sullivan—At the Boston Opera House beginning Monday, April 24. First week, Monday and Tuesday, "The Mikado"; Wednesday matinee and night, and Thursday night, "Trial by Jury" and "The Pirates of Penzance"; Friday night and Saturday matinee and night, "Cox and Box" and "Pinafore"; Sunday matinee asd night, "The Mikado."

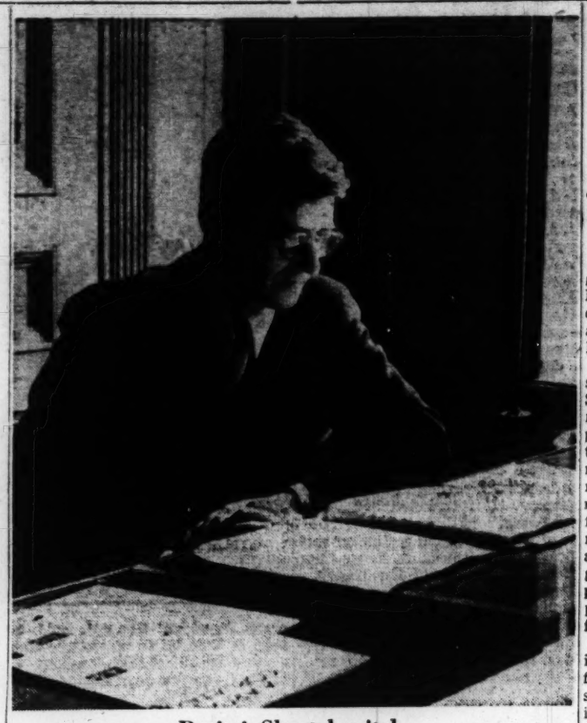
Second week: Monday and Tuesday nights, "The Gondoliers"; Wednesday matinee and night and Thursday night, "The Mikado," Friday night and Saturday matinee, "Iolanthe"; Saturday night, "The Mikado"; and Sunday matinee and night, "Ruddigore."

Three's a Family—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, May 8. Farce-comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron, originally tested in Boston in December, 1942, The Chicago company comes here.

Same Time Next Week—At the Plymouth Theater, beginning Monday, May 8. New farce by Searle Kramer, said to be about a team of radio gag writers. Paul and Grace Hartman head the cast. Milton Berle and Andrew Billings are the producers.

The Corn Is Green—At the Wilbur, beginning May 22. Ethel Barrymore, returning for a second engagement, in Emlyn Williams' play about a determined schoolteacher and the young coal miner whom she starts on the road to education.

Stovepipe Hat—At the Shubert, beginning Monday, May 22. New musical about Abraham Lincoln but without him as a character, produced by Irving Gaumont. Book and lyrics by Walter F. Hannan, Edward Heyman and Harold Spina; music by Mr. Spina.



Dmitri Shostakovitch

Whose Eighth Symphony will be performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra this week for the first time in Boston.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Dream with Music," new musical. Starring Vera Zorina, Ronald Graham and June Knight. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Colonial—"A Connecticut Yankee," by Fields, Rodgers and Hart. Presented by Richard Rodgers. Featuring Vivienne Segal and Dick Foran. 8:30.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Great Mr. Handel," Wilfrid Lawson, Elizabeth Allan. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30. "Jeannie," Michael Redgrave, Barbara Mullen. 2, 5, 8:10.
Fenway—"In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Tornado," Chester Morris. 1:20, 4:45, 8.
Keith Memorial—"Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. 9:30 a. m., 12:27, 3:24, 6:21, 9:37. "Passport to Destiny," Elsa Lanchester. 11:20 a. m., 2:17, 5:14, 8:11.
Kenmore—"Now Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 3:30, 6, 9:20. "Mr. Big," Donald O'Connor. 1:10, 4:30, 8.
Majestic—"Snow White," 8:38, 10:11, 11:49 a. m., 1:27, 3:05, 4:43, 6:21, 7:59, 9:37.
Metropolitan—"Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "You Can't Ration Love," Bette Rhodes, Johnnie Johnston. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.
Modern—"Purple Heart," Dana Andrews. 9:25 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. "My Best Girl," Jane Withers. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.
Orpheum—"The Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, Akim Tamiroff. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.
Paramount—"In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:10. "Tornado," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:25, 7:50.
RKO-Boston—"Gung Ho!" Randolph Scott. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:25, 10:05. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:25, 6:20, 9:05.
Scollay—"The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:10. "Timber Queen," Richard Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:05.
State—"The Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, Akim Tamiroff. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser. 1:15, 4:45, 8:20.
South Station Theater—"Keep 'em Sailing," "Lucky Cowboy," "Mountain Anglers," Popular Science, "Visiting St. Louis," cartoons. Latest newsreels and other shorts.
Telepix—"The Battle of Russia," "Fitzpatrick Visits St. Louis," "Popular Science Review," "Two Cartoons," "Camera Views of Florida," "War Correspondents," "Digest of World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.
Uptown—"Purple Heart," Dana Andrews. 2:35, 6:05, 9:30. "Nine Girls," Ann Harding, Evelyn Keyes. 1:05, 4:30, 8.
Washington Street Olympia—"The Sullivan's," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:15, 9:20. "Timber Queen," Richard Arlen. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy. "My Best Gal," Jane Withers. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen. 3, 8.
ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy MacDowell. "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten.
Regent: "Sleepy Lagoon," Judy Canova, Dennis Day. "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. "Where Are Your Children?" Jackie Cooper. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone, Ella Raines. "Larceny With Music," Allan Jones. 1:50, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Pat O'Brien. "The Ghost Ship," Richard Dix.
Coolidge: "All Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Hat Check Honey," Grace McDonald, Leon Errol.
Cleveland Circle: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Purple Heart," Dana Andrews. "Million Dollar Kids," East Side Kids. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland, Sonny Tufts. "The Good Fellows," C. Kellaway.
University: "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Nine Girls," Ann Harding, Evelyn Keyes. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "The Big Store," the Marx Brothers.
Codman Square: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. "Fiesta." 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. "My Best Gal." 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Charlie Chan in Secret Service," Sidney Toler. 2:08, 7, 9:47. "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Edmund Gwenn. 3:19, 8:11.
Park: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 1:30, 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. 2:30, 8:15. "The Falcon and the Co-eds," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 4:10, 9:55.
MALDEN—Granada: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 2:40, 5:50, 9. "March of Time and shorts.
Mystic: "My Best Gal," Jane Withers, Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "In Old Chicago," Alice Faye, Tyrone Power. "Banjo on My Knee," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea.
Coolidge: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall. "Around the World," Kay Kyser, Joan Davis.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp. "Saludos Amigos."
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Edmund Gwenn. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Jack London," Maureen O'Shea, Susan Hayward. "Fired Wife," R. Paige, L. Albriton.

Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid As Co-Stars

"In Our Time," a Warner Brothers film about one aspect of the 1939 invasion of Poland, is now at the Paramount and Fenway.

Ida Lupino plays an English girl, Jennifer Whittredge, visiting Poland as companion to a self-indulgent antique buyer, played with a touch of caricature by Mary Boland.

In the course of the romantic story Jennifer persuades Count Stephen Orvid, acted by Paul Henreid, to throw his lot in with the peasants, regardless of the indignation of his aristocratic family. A new day is coming for the common people of Poland, Jennifer maintains. So Stephen teaches his farm workers the new machine methods, wins their confidence, and, when the Nazi invasion comes, goes off with Jennifer and the peasants to join the guerrilla opposition, leaving castle, wheatfields, and cottages burning.

Miss Lupino confirms the good impression she has made in recent films because of her ability to assume a character and sustain it in relation to the story. Mr. Henreid's role requires him to represent a snobbish aristocrat during much of the picture. When the time comes, however, this Stephen manifests true feeling for democracy.

Opposed to him are Stephen's sister, aloof from the common people, played by Nancy Coleman; his uncle, Count Pavel Orvid, acted like another Quisling by Victor Francen, and Stephen's mother, Zofya, set forth with implacable adherence to her class by Alla Nazimova. Only Stephen's second uncle, Leopold, acted brilliantly by Michael Chekhov, is sympathetic.

The companion feature, "Tornado," is a melodrama about a young coal miner whose wife is ambitious for wealth and social position. A triangular situation is among the complications introduced and the tornado of the title has something to do with the climax. Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly, Bill Henry, and Joe Sawyer are in the cast.

Dick Powell will play a detective in the RKO-Radio mystery film, "Farewell, My Lovely," to be made from a novel by Raymond Chandler.

Joel McCrea as Western Hero In Elaborate Technicolor Film

"Buffalo Bill," which came to the Metropolitan on the holiday, is for the most part an elaborate Western, strikingly photographed in Technicolor, abounding in frontier adventure and Indian warfare, and provided with a bit of romance. It may be suspected that it is aimed primarily at younger audiences, but their elders will also find it exciting entertainment. Its climactic scenes of battle with the Indians have been done on a large scale and are skillfully directed by William Wellman. There is also a biographical pattern to the narrative, but how much of it is fact and how much legend is difficult to say.

The film makes a point of Buffalo Bill's respect for the Indians, despite the fact that he was frequently in conflict with them. This is made clear not only during his days in the West but in the later period of his career when he came East, championed their rights, and organized his Wild West show, partly as a means of rehabilitating his own fallen fortunes and partly as a way of helping the Indians.

The spectacular high point of the picture is the battle of War Bonnet Gorge in which hundreds of cavalrymen and Indians charge and counter-charge. It is preceded by a hand-to-hand fight between Buffalo Bill and an Indian chief, a hazardous expedient adopted by the scout to delay the main Indian attack until cavalary reinforcements could arrive.

In addition to the warfare there are scenes among the Indians and sequences depicting the wholesale slaughter of buffalo.

The romantic part of the story is on the conventional side. The later portion of the narrative, dealing with his experiences in the East, is introduced by the angry departure of his wife for Washington with their child when he insists on accompanying the troops to battle. After the war has been won he goes to rejoin them. But the rift between him and his wife deepens when their child passes on.

His difficulties increase, when at a banquet arranged in his honor, he defends the Indians. He is toppled from his eminence as a public hero and becomes a penniless wanderer who finally secures employment in a shooting gallery. But his fortunes rise again when his wife rejoins him and, in company with his journalistic friend, Ned Buntline, they organize his Wild West show. The film concludes with a quick summary of his triumphs as a showman.

Joel McCrea looks the part of the frontiersman and conducts himself with dignity throughout the film. Maureen O'Hara has a more conventional role as the girl from the East whom he marries. Linda Darrell is an Indian girl who admires him. Thomas Mitchell has another of his flamboyant roles as Ned Buntline, and Edgar Buchanan does a veteran Army sergeant who does not want to retire. Anthony Quinn as an Indian chief, Moroni Olsen as a senator, and Matt Briggs as a general are among the many in the cast.

The other feature, "You Can't Ration Love," is a comedy with songs against a campus background. Betty Rhodes and Johnnie Johnston head the cast. E. F. M.

Seats for Cornell Play

As the Plymouth Theater is vacant this week, seats for the engagement of Katharine Cornell in "Lovers and Friends," opening at that house Monday, will go on sale today.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—News in English, XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Hello, Children, GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.
Caracas—6:45 p. m.—Native Songs, YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—Starlight, GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Perspective, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Bridgebuilders, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m. — Songs From the Shows, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—11:15 p. m. — "London Letter," Macdonald Hastings, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

5:00 p. m.—News: Memorable Music.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
7:00 p. m.—to 11 p. m., same as WBZ.
11:00 p. m.—Sign off.

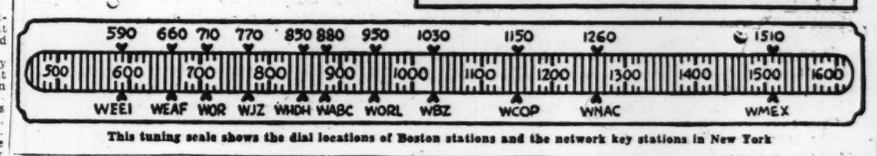
WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Telegraphic Reports—Braves and Giants Baseball Game.
5:15 p. m.—Dansant: Music.
6:00 p. m.—Yankee Network News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Digest: Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—To midnight, same as WNC.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight / 6:30p.m. / Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs.	"Woman of America": sk	Telegraphic reports:	Mystery Melodies
3:15 Caribbean: Drama	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Boston Braves-N. Y.	Mystery Melodies
3:30 News; Hollywood	Dramatic sketch; WHDH	Pepper Young's Family	Giants baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 'Help Wanted": Int	Studio Orch.; speaker	"Right to Happiness"	Telegraphic reports:	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Popular music program	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Braves-N. Y.	News; Earl Hines' Or.
4:15 guest stars: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Giants baseball game	Andy Kirk's Orch.
4:30 Vets' Information.	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Adventures in Melody	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
4:45 Interview; Date	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown'	Adventures in Melody	Artie Shaw's Orch.
5:00 "Five O'Clock Follies": E. Howe	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Julia Sanderson Comments: Variety show	News; Victory Garden
5:15 Follies: Music	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"We Love and Learn"	Chick Carter; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 American Women	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	'Superman': sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk		News service
6:00 'Page One': News.	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15 CBS World News	Newscast	Briggs & Saltman, piano	"Digest": Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 "Meet Mr. Jones"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News: 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time: Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous: Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	SPAR Choral Gr'p; b'nd	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 J. Nesbitt: Parade	"Gaslight Harmonies"	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Terry's Tunes"	R. Salinger, news: Talk
7:30 "Mr. Keen": dr.	The Symphonette, with	Bob Burns, "Arkansas	"Confidentially Yours"	Robert Moses, talk
7:45 "Mr. Keen": dr.	M. Pisitro, cond.	Traveler"; Cass Daley	Fred Lang, news	"The Singing Bees"
8:00 Suspense: Ed Gardner: Palmer Methd	Paul Neilson, news	Fanny Brice; F. Morgan; Hanley Stafford	"Moods for Moderns"	Studio speaker
8:15 Lynn Murray's Show	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"The Aldrich Family,"	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:30 Death Valley Days	Hon. Joseph B. Ely	starring Dickie Jones	'Human Adventure': dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Death Valley: News	Hon. Joseph B. Ely		'Human Adventure': dr	Irish music
9:00 Major Bowes Amateur program	Symphonic Gems: rec'd	Music Hall: Bing Crosby	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Gold-
9:15	Symphonic Gems: rec'd	guest, Dave Shelley	Return of Nick Carter	mark: Rustic Wedding
9:30 Dinah Shore show;	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Joan Davis; J. Haley;	Treasure Hour of Song:	Ballet
9:45 C Grant; D Barclay	Dance orchestra; dram.	show; Alan Hale	Alfredo Antonini's Or.	Classical Album
10:00 "The First Line":	Raymond Gram Swing.	Abbott & Costello;	Henry Gladstone, news.	News service
10:15 U. S. Naval drama	Wm. Lang: Dance or..	guest, George Raft	Biographical Sketches	Polish Information Dr.
10:30 Harry Cool: Kay	Joe E. Brown: Stop or	March of Time: Harold	Del Courtney's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orch.
10:45 Armen: orchestra	Go; Comedy quiz show	Kirkpatrick; news; or.	Parade: Music: Weather	Bob Crosby's Orch.
11:00 News: Rideout	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	"Music by Cugat"	Weather; Bump Hadley	Glen Young's Orch.	Glen Gray's Orch.
11:30 "Viva America";	Fishermen's program	Music of New World:	Oratorical contest	Day's End: music
11:45 Nestor M Chavres	Dance orchestra: News	American Folk Music	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Day's End: News

Friday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15 News; "Azaleas"	Newscast	Music; Weather	Fred Lang, news	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship; re-
7:45 News; Rideout	Music: News: Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky Inter.	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Shopping talk	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	Food news; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30 Carl Moore: variety	Church in the Wildwood	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00 P. Fortescue, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air:	Breakfast Club	Talk; J. Seagle, hymns	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 This Living World	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Between the Lines	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00 'Valiant Lady': sk.	"Sweet River": drama.	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Music; L. O'Day, songs.	Robert St. John, news.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Open Door": sk.	Fishermen's program	"Helpmate": drama	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Childr'n	Dramatic sketch	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason"
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15 Second Husband	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	Organ recital
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow": dr.	Yankee House Party	"Music for You"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: Orch.	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15 "Big Sister": sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	"Dude Ranch": News
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Hank Lawson's Music	Italian drama; music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Rakov's Orchestra: songs	News commentator	Italian melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to the Opera
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	"Mary Foster": sketch	'Luncheon With Lucy'	Treasury Salute
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program		Cedric Foster: news	'America Sings'
2:00 Portia Faces Life	"Listen, Milady"	'Guiding Light': drama	News; Musical Roundup	Curtain Time, with
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	'Today's Children': sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Jean Harper
2:30 Serial drama	"Ladies, Be Seated"	"Light of the World":	Yankee Kitchen	"The Pepper Shaker"
2:45 "Perry Mason": sk	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Betty Crocker, talk	Baseball season opens	News; Farm & Home
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs.	"A Woman of America"	Boston Braves - Phila-	Mystery Melody
3:15 Caribbean: Drama	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	delphia Blue Jays	Mystery Melody
3:30 News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch; Red	'Pepper Young's Family'	baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 "Help Wanted"	Cross speaker; orch.	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Braves - Phila-	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Popular music program	"Backstage Wife"	delphia Blue Jays	News; Dick Jurgens' Or
4:15 guest stars; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	baseball game	Kay Kyser's Orch.
4:30 Girl's Club of Air	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Boston Braves - Phila-	Johnny Messner's Orch.
4:45 Red Cross Service	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown"	delphia Blue Jays	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15 Evelyn Howe, mc.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"We Love and Learn"	"Archie Andrews": dr.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 Arthur Godfrey	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45 American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 Lynn Murray's Show	Newscast	K. Ivers: Swingcopators	Digest; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 "Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	Guest Star Theater	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendesvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	"The Adventures of	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 Claire Neisen: dr.	Nero Wolfe": drama	J. W. Vandercook, news	Parade; Terry's Tunes	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 Friday on B'dway:	"The Lone Ranger":	'Yankee Yarns"	Sabby Lewis's Orchestra	Joseph Tall: Variety
7:45 soloist; orchestra.	western drama	John Barry, comment	Sabby Lewis's Orchestra	Joseph Tall: Variety
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	Paul Neilson, news	Oklahoma State Sym-	Cecil Brown, news	Excursions in Science;
8:15 Jane Cowl: dr.;	Carl Moore's Family": dr.	phony: Gov. R. Kerr	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orchestra
8:30 Southernaires:	Meet Your Navy; music	Hit Parade: Lulu Bates	"Freedom of Opportuni-	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 quartet; News	var. show; Interviews	soloist; chorus; orch.	ty": drama; guests	Rhythm Ramblers
9:00 "It Pays to Be Ig-	"Gang Busters": sketch	Waltz Time; F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Don
9:15 norant": comedy	"Gang Busters": sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	Return of Nick Carter	Cossack prgm.; songs
9:30 That Brewster Boy	Carl Ravazza's Orch.	"People Are Funny":	Double or Nothing; Jean	Classical Album: Don
9:45 That Brewster Boy	Dance orchestra; Dr.	Quiz; Art Linkletter	Bartel; J. R. King, mc	Cossack prgm.; songs
10:00 Moore-Durante Va-	Leland Stowe, com'tat	Amos 'n' Andy, comedy	Cedric Foster, news	News service
10:15 riety show; orch	Top of the Evening	Amos 'n' Andy, comedy	George Auld's Orch.	Beyond Victory
10:30 Stage Door Canteen	The Symphonette, with	Sports; Robert Ringling	Del Courtney's Orch.	Freddie Slack's Orch.
10:45 Margo; V. Borge	M. Piastro, conductor	Sen. Joseph H Ball, talk	Music; Weather	Les Brown's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Allen Roth's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30 "Mrs. Miniver"; dr	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 "Mrs. Miniver"; dr	D'Artega presents; News	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S

Wellesley Work School Key to More Farm Help

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

College girls can help solve the farm labor shortage in Massachusetts this coming summer and get some valuable academic instruction in the bargain if they attend the Wellesley Reconstruction Work School, May 27 to Aug. 10. Middlesex County farmers are already sending in requests for Wellesley's prospective "farm hands," and the College is hoping it will be able to fill them all.

The student-farmers will be housed in Severance Hall, one of the finest dormitories on the campus, and transported to the surrounding farms each day. Box lunches will be put up at the College. Placements will be made through Miss Ramona Davis, Emergency Farm Labor Director at the Agricultural Extension Office for Middlesex County in Concord.

With the assistance of group leaders, the director of the school will conduct roundtable discussions and conferences in the evenings.

Basis for Serious Work

According to Miss Elisabeth Armour Curtiss, member of the economics faculty at Wellesley, the aim of the school is to give college students an elementary foundation for further training in reconstruction work.

Actually, farming is not the only practical work open to them. They may take jobs at settlement houses or hospitals if those are the fields in which their interests lie, but the majority are expected to go on farms. In any case the combined work and conferences should provide good background for graduate courses in reconstruction and relief training at such institutions as Haverford and Columbia.

Room and board at Severance will cost $12.25 a week. Local farmers have guaranteed $20 a week in wages.

Miss Curtiss assures prospective students that they'll have plenty of energy left over to enjoy the recreational facilities of the Wellesley campus, too. She herself worked on a Middlesex County truck farm for eight weeks last summer. She had both time and energy for picnics and other kinds of fun in the evenings or on Sundays. Eight hours will be the work day.

If anyone has any hesitation about accepting a farm job, a talk with Miss Curtiss should dispel it. She so thoroughly enjoyed her back-to-the-land initiation that she can hardly wait to get down into the dirt again this year. She and the girls who worked on the same farm last summer are having a reunion this coming Sunday to help the farmer set out about 30,000 plants from his greenhouse.

Digging in the earth and picking the fruits of the vine is, she found, a wonderful change from delving in college libraries, and working on doctoral dissertations.

She says she was amazed to see how quickly the girls would settle down to their jobs. During the first few days newcomers would constantly be asking the time, but in less than a week their attitude had usually changed to one of, "Oh heavens, don't you think we can get this row done before it's time to quit."

Severance Hall can accommodate 150 for the summer and for the sake of the farmers, Miss Davis is hoping for an early registration. Many farmers are afraid to go ahead with their planting for fear of not having adequate help later on. Every farmerette signed up now will help them make up their minds, she says. Applications should be sent to Helen T. Jones, Chairman, Wellesley Reconstruction Work School, Wellesley College, Wellesley, 81, Mass.

City Federation

Bringing to a close its two years under the leadership of Mrs. Max R. Ulin, the Boston City Federation of Organizations will elect new officers at its annual meeting at the Copley-Plaza tomorrow. Two years ago the Federation chose as its guide the theme "United for Victory," and Friday's program will point the way to its continuation with talks on "United We Fight for Freedom" and "United We Build for Peace." Payson Wild, Professor of Government at Harvard, will speak on the latter, and Saville R. Davis, Assistant to the Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, on the former. Professor Wild and Mr. Davis will share the platform with Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin. The meeting begins at 10:30 a. m. and will be followed by a reception and luncheon at 12:30.

Seamen Need Kit Bags

More comfort kits by the hundred are needed for merchant seamen, according to the Boston Seaman's Friend Society, which has supplied thousands of these bags to the unsung heroes of the merchant fleet. What your bureau drawers, clothes closet, and sewing kit are to you, the comfort kit is to the merchant seaman, who has no locker aboard ship where he can stow his personal possessions, like soap, tootbrush, shaving kit, and sweater.

The bags can be made in two sizes, 14 by 14 inches when finished or 7 by 7 inches. Odd pieces of any strong material, preferably dark, will do. They must have double drawstrings at the top. Completed bags should be sent to Miss Catherine C. Perry, Director of Social Activities, Boston Seaman's Friend Society, 287 Hanover Street. Pocket combs, razor blades, toothpaste, white handkerchiefs, letter paper, and other articles to fill the bags are also welcome, according to Mrs. George W. Barker, chairman of the committee of the affiliated Woman's Seaman's Friend Society, which helps provide the bags.

Officers of the Society elected last week are: Mrs. Rufus A. Dyer, First Vice-President; Mrs. John E. Lewis, Recording Secretary; Mrs. James A. Noon, Treasurer; Mrs. G. W. Stiglich, Assistant Treasurer, and Miss Clara R. Keene, Corresponding Secretary. New Directors are: Mrs. Robert L. Lichtenstein, Mrs. Henry M. Phinney, Mrs. Rodney Sage, Mrs. Howard F. Salisbury, and Mrs. Murray Winter. Re-elected are Mrs. Arthur J. Crockett, President; Mrs. Charles Messenger, Second Vice-President, and Mrs. Bernard Smith, Third Vice-President.

Due to Show Speed, Rhythm, Grace

Ice Frolic of Skating Club of Boston Opens This Week End

Resting between numbers at dress rehearsal, Richard More, United States novice skating champion, 1942, center, who will appear in several numbers at the three-day ice carnival, is surrounded by four members of the Girls' Sixteen group, all dressed in the kaleidoscopic colors of Mexican peasants. They are, left to right, Marion Weston, Nancy Nickerson, Nancy Conway, and Peggy Harrington. Performances at the club's rink, Soldiers Field Road, Brighton, will begin at 8:30 o'clock on Friday and Saturday nights, and at 4 o'clock on Sunday.

Ice Frolic to Feature Champion Skaters

Featuring Boston's own Gretchen Merrill, young national senior skating champion for the past two years, and augmented in her feature role by nearly a dozen present and former national and sectional skating champions, the Skating Club of Boston will hold its thirty-second annual Ice Frolic at the Club's Brighton rink on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

In addition to such headliners as Miss Merrill, Dorothy Glazier, co-holder of the 1943 United States Dance title, her 14-year-old sister Leslie, Betsy Nichols, 1944 New England Champion, Doris Shubach and Walter Noffke, three-year United States Senior Pairs champions, Richard More, United States Novice Champion, and a number of other national and sectional champions.

A cast of 25 teen-age girls will stage the Dance of the Hours, one of the Frolic's traditional features in an entirely new presentation, starring Leslie Glazier, daughter of the Show's director, Mrs. L. Gordon Glazier.

Younger Girls in Spring Fete

Younger girls will represent 17 flowers in the Spring Festival number, and other typical all-girl features will include the Girls' Four, a delightful hill-billy number, four of the younger set skating as farmers never skated before—the Misses Jo Barnum, Nancy Nickerson, Marion Weston, and Mary Barbara McDonough.

The girls of the Girls' Six number will be sophisticates in theme. The tone will be modern, the music fast and gay, and the costumes of bright rose and silver. New England's Champion, Betsy Nichols, is directing the Six, and she will skate in the number with the Misses Ruth Flint, Connie Heller, Kay Lindstrom, Barbara Littlefield, and Betty Davis.

The Girls' Sixteen will be a Mexican dance, with the girls dressed in the kaleidoscopic colors of Mexican peasants. The lineup will be: the Misses Leslie Glazier, Ann Sargent, Betty Davis, Mary J. Hoyt, Nancy Nickerson, Nancy Conway, Peggy Harrington, Marion Weston, Mary Barbara McDonough, Jo Barnum, Grace Tauro, Patty Foley, Dianne Catlin, Evelyn Carroll, Janet Haskell, Estelle DeWolf, and Edith Barlow.

Director of the Girls' Sixteen will be Mrs. Willie Frick, wife of the Club's 25-year professional. Mrs. Frick has been teaching the Club's neophytes and teen-agers for the past 10 years.

Miss Leslie Glazier will be featured as the Queen of the Night in the Dance of the Hours and the other 24 girls will be presented as teams of eight to represent the 24 hours around the clock. Eight will be dressed in pink to represent the dawn; eight in yellow as the day; eight in light blue as evening and eight in dark blue as night.

Those in "Dance of Hours"

The lineup in this number will be: Dawn—Kay Lindstrom, Patty Foley, Barbara Littlefield, Mary Barbara McDonough, Jo Barnum, and Janet Haskell; Day—Ann Sargent, Connie Heller, Dorothy Carroll, Estelle DeWolf, Edith Barlow, and Dianne Catlin; Evening—Nancy Conway, Nancy Nickerson, Marion Weston, Betty Davis, Katherine Salt, and Anne Sturtevant; Night—Marion Barstow, Evelyn Carroll, Grace Taulo, Peggy Harrington, Mary Joan Hoyt, and Anna Marie Junker.

High spot on the program will be the appearance of twice national figure skating champion, the blonde starlet of the ice skates, Miss Merrill, who last winter made the highest score in the history of the national senior title competition, being accorded first places in both school figures and free skating by all five judges.

There will be men in the show. Just a few of the headliners on the male side include: Lieut. Lyman Wakefield, United States Navy; Frederick Goodridge; E. B. Hill; Charles Rotch; Roger Turner; Walter Noffke, and Phil Sharples, most of them present or former national or sectional champions.

In the Great Waltz number, the forerunner of the old-fashioned skating waltzes which have been copied with great success by all the professional skating shows, there will be no fewer than 16 men on skates, which is a mighty good showing in these days of manpower shortages.

Performances at the Soldiers Field Road Clubhouse will begin on Friday and Saturday evenings at 8:30 p. m., with the Sunday presentation to be a matinee beginning at 4 o'clock.

Norfolk and Middlesex C. E. Groups Hold Annual Meetings and Elections

Two large Christian Endeavor meetings were held yesterday, the Norfolk County C. E. Union at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Boston, and the Middlesex County C. E. at the First Baptist Church, Arlington.

Thomas Howie of Millis was elected President of the Norfolk County group at the convention attended by some 300 young men and women. Other officers elected were Louise Gardner of East Weymouth, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Alice Watson of Islington, Recording Secretary; and Barbara Lindsay of Walpole, auditor.

The Rev. Leslie Deinstadt, pastor of the Evangelical Congregational Church, Hingham, spoke to the assembly on "Christ Now and Always."

The Rev. Frederick Gardner of Tiverton, R. I., and the Rev. Aaron N. Meckel of the First Congregational Church, Braintree, spoke at the Middlesex County convention.

At the Middlesex meeting, attended by about 500, the following officers were installed by the Rev. Eugene D. Dolloff, pastor of the West Medford Baptist Church: Stanley Goodwin, Arlington, President; Robert A. Smith of Stow, Charles Colpitts of Everett, and Edith R. Fennell of Melrose, Vice-Presidents; Stanley Plummer, Wakefield, Recording Secretary; Elizabeth Beggs of Everett, Corresponding Secretary; Muriel DeBruyn, Somerville, Auditor; Edythe Dodge, Somerville, Treasurer; the Rev. L. G. VanLeeuwen, First Baptist Church of Stoneham, Pastoral Counsel.

Taunton Mayor Pleads Not Guilty On Corrupt Practices Act Charges

TAUNTON, Mass., April 20 (AP)—Mayor Merrill D. Aldrich of Taunton pleaded innocent in Superior Court today before Judge Harold P. Williams to two indictments alleging conspiracy to violate the corrupt practices act and corrupt practise.

Arraigned also was Israel Louison, former License Commissioner, who pleaded innocent to a charge of conspiracy to violate the corrupt practises act.

Each was allowed 15 days for the filing of special pleas.

The indictment against the Mayor alleging corrupt practice charged that he, being a public officeholder seeking re-election, did corruptly promise the use of his official authority to confer upon Mr. Louison a nomination to the office of License Commissioner upon the consideration that the political influence of Mr. Louison be given and used in Mayor Aldrich's behalf.

Harry L. Weiner of New Bedford pleaded innocent to a complaint charging him with subornation of perjury. The indictment dated in 1932, was in connection with labor trouble in New Bedford. He was held in $1,500.

The trial of the first group of four indicted in connection with a probe of county officers by the Attorney General was slated later today.

There also were three arraignments in connection with indictments which Assistant Attorney General Ralph V. Rogers said had not been acted upon since 1932.

Anna Blackwood of New Bedford pleaded innocent to an indictment charging her with disposing of property illegally.

Roman Catholic Group Praised for War Work

Statements praising the National (Roman) Catholic Community Service Organization for its work among servicemen and war workers have been issued by Governor Saltonstall and William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston. Youngest of the social agencies known as the United Service Organizations, the N. C. C. S. will have completed three years of service tomorrow.

Governor Saltonstall lauded the organization for the "part they are playing in building a home away from home for our service people." Cardinal O'Connell reported: "In its work for the welfare of those who are defending our beloved nation, the N. C. C. S. has provided for an average of 7,000,000 servicemen and women, as well as war workers, each month."

Walter W. Cleworth

Walter W. Cleworth, of Lowell, Mass., who passed on yesterday in Boston, headed the Union National Bank of Lowell in which he started as a cashier. He had been in the banking business for 45 years.

He was a director of the Lowell Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and of the Monson Slate Company of Maine, Treasurer and Trustee of Lowell General Hospital, and Trustee of both the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., and of St. Paul's Methodist Church. Mr. Cleworth was a member of William North Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Lowell.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, J8, K8, L8, and M8, worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red Tokens may be used as change.

Red stamps N8, P8, and Q8 will become valid April 23; good indefinitely.

Cooking fats and oils now point free.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, J8, and K8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps L8, M8, N8, P8, and Q8, will become valid May 1; good indefinitely.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Aug. 31. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Gasoline "A"—No. 9A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. Airplane Stamp No. 2 will become valid on May 1 for one pair of shoes and will remain good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Constellation Type of Plane Seen in Trade

Aircraft which have just made the headlines or are now flying in military cargo service will be the postwar planes of the commercial air lines, R. Dixon Speas, assistant to the Vice-President in Charge of Engineering, American Airlines, told the northeastern district meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers now in session at the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Speas, in a talk yesterday afternoon, pointed out that the Lockheed Constellation, which just made a seven-hour transcontinental flight, the Douglas DC-4 which is the C-54, the Curtiss Commando or C-46, none of which are currently available to the domestic air lines, will be among the types which will provide passenger, mail, express, and cargo service after the war.

With these long-range airplanes we can expect such schedules as Boston to Los Angeles between breakfast and dinner of the same day, Mr. Speas continued. They will carry between 40 and 60 passengers in club-car luxury, he said.

Or one may leave Boston in the late evening arriving in Los Angeles the next day, he pointed out. These schedules may be definitely expected as soon as these aircraft are turned back to the air lines, he said.

Mr. Speas estimated that a conversion period of six months after the war will probably be required for readying these planes for their civil tasks.

Transport aircraft, furthermore, may be expected to operate under all atmospheric conditions which exist, ranging from the hundred-degree temperatures of the tropics to the subzero temperatures of the Arctic areas Mr. Speas said. He said his belief that the route advantages of flying the Arctic areas will undobtedly increase in time to come, with increased flight range of new equipment and the requirements for improved services between the continents becoming more pronounced.

In general, Mr. Speas said he expected a fivefold increase in the air transport industry during the next 10 years with a fleet of over 1,000 transport planes in active commercial service by 1950.

Cleanup Cases Heard in Court

Boston's cleanup drive is continuing unabated today as Health Department officials announced that 45 more cases are being prepared for prosecution in the courts. Twenty defendants have been brought to trial and fined a total to $1,060 since the drive started last March 27, according to Frederick Fitzgerald of the Department's Sanitary Division.

In the first prosecution of its kind in the drive, Hyman Epstein of Dorchester was fined $75 by Judge Richard Walsh of the Dorchester District Court today for maintaining an unclean meat and delicatessen store at 100 Harvard Street, and for not providing hot water for keeping his equipment clean.

Five other defendants were brought to trial in the Dorchester Court for failing to clean up their property after legal notices had been served. Harry Makiel, who owns property at 761-765A Martin Street, Dorchester, paid a fine of $50 for not cleaning up unsanitary conditions in a yard. Three of today's cases were continued and one was placed on file.

Lightless Lighthouses Held Future Possibility

By Leon V. Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lighthouses without lights; abandonment of the famous International Ice Patrol; use of electronics, radar and radio to increase safety at sea, a universal training service to fit men, otherwise unqualified, for military service.

Such predictions were made by Vice-Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard at Washington, who is in Boston today, as he glanced into the postwar future during an interview at the Hotel Lenox.

Admiral Waesche said the possibilities through developments of radar and other discoveries are such that they may eliminate the need for the famed ice patrol that has been carried on annually for 30 years to prevent another disaster which occurred when the Titanic hit an iceberg.

Radio buoys, direction finders, and even lighthouses without the lights are foreseen as more than a possibility by the Admiral, who hopes that an inexpensive radio navigation instrument may be developed by the great amount of talent in the country and equipment ready to use as a result of the war effort. The instrument would be on every vessel, large and small, permitting navigation without the need of visibility in fog or clear weather, he said.

May Bring Wonders

Research by a few good men under Coast Guard auspices using laboratories already set up all over the country, may bring forth wonders never even considered in the past, he said.

Commenting on the number of men who fail to pass examinations for the Draft, he said that "it shows the need of a universal training service to fit men for careers in the military forces," adding that "wars in the future will be fought by scientific means rather than by force."

Turning to the present, the Admiral explained a great reversal movement in the Coast Guard of the Boston and other districts, whereby organizations that have been built up to vast proportions to safeguard the coast and protect life and property are now being whittled down by withdrawing men for combat service.

Elimination of the beach patrol and coastal pickets is the result of the rapidly changing aspects of the war, the Admiral declared. With the meeting of the submarine menace "we are releasing many of the small boats that were loaned to us, chartered by us or requisitioned," he said. Of the more than 5,000 such private craft that "went to war" via the Coast Guard, between 1,000 and 2000 have already been released.

Personnel of these released vessels, and those from beach patrols and other points where they are no longer needed, are being used to man combat transports and all kinds of landing boats that are being built in great numbers all over the country, he said.

In Every Landing

"The Coast Guard has been represented in large numbers in every landing made on hostile shores," Admiral Waesche said. "The program now is to have 80,000 Coast Guardsmen and officers afloat in the various theaters of war, which is about 50 per cent of our full strength. We have enough men for the present but we need more women and are seeking to recruit about 3,000 more SPARS to release additional men for combat duty."

Establishment of 25 to 30 Coast Guard units or merchant marine inspection boards at bases in most foreign countries was disclosed by Admiral Waesche, who explained that the units were designed to promote greater safety at sea, to up-grade officers and men unable to get back to the United States in the immediate future, and to assure better discipline in the merchant marine.

"We have accomplished this with the good will of the seamen's unions," he declared.

Legislation recently proposed in Washington making permanent the present temporary control of the merchant marine inspection service by the Coast Guard, is favored by the Secretaries of Commerce and Navy and others, including the shipping industry, he said. "But we will not push the legislation as long as there is any material opposition," he added. "We believe in co-operation and hope to prove to the shipping industry that our motives are for improvement."

Asked if present restrictions on the press relative to activities of boards of investigations would continue after the war if the Coast Guard retained control, Admiral Waesche definitely declared they would not. The press will be admitted once again to such hearings after the war unless there is a definite reason for banning them, he said.

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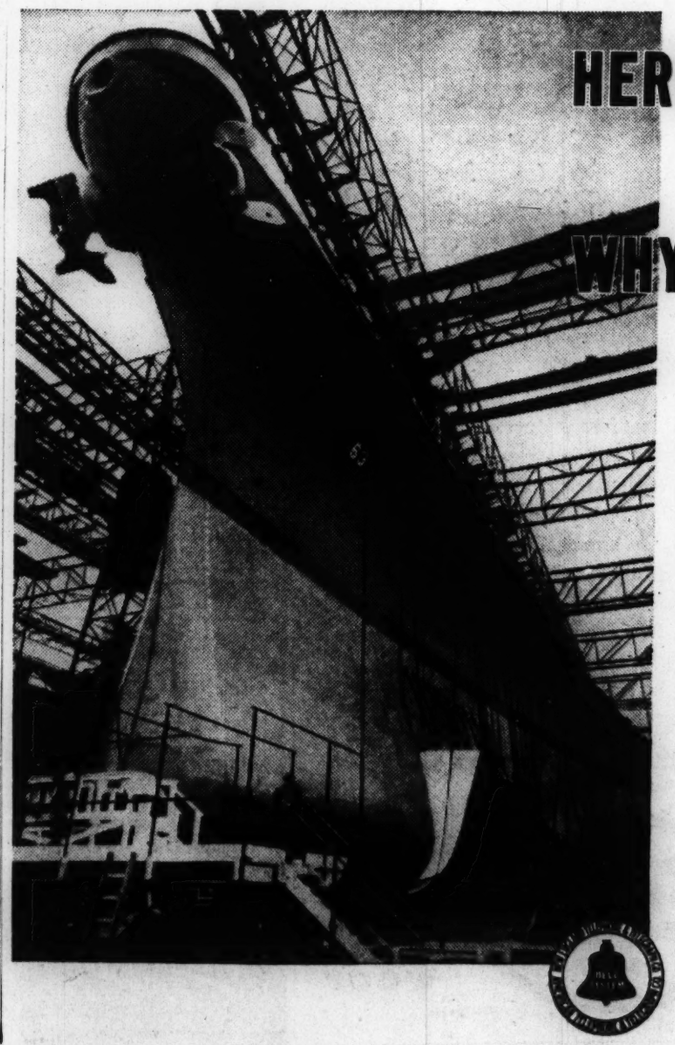

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Sumatra Target of Allied Combined Sea and Air Attack

Continued from Page 1

Mountbatten had shifted his operational headquarters to Ceylon from New Delhi, India.

Allied bombers and fighters took off from the carriers somewhere in the Indian Ocean and heavily bombed Sabang and Lhonga airfields in Northern Sumatra.

The Admiralty announced in London that Sabang also was bombarded by the warships.

A communiqué said heavy bombs struck the targets and that fighter escorts strafed the ground targets.

Sabang is a little island just off the northeastern tip of Sumatra less than 1,000 miles from Admiral Mountbatten's headquarters and has an important harbor which the Japanese have been using for sea operations toward the west. Lhonga is a few miles away on the mainland tip.

With the expedition directed by Admiral Sir James Somerville, Commander in Chief of the British Eastern Fleet, the aircraft scored numerous direct hits with heavy bombs on the dock yard, power station, wharf, barracks, hangars, workshops, and radio station at Sabang, leaving large fires blazing.

The aircraft also scored hits on two Japanese merchant ships, each of 4,000 to 5,000 tons, while two enemy destroyer escort vessels were set afire. Twenty-two Japanese planes, including six large transports, were destroyed aground at Sabang.

Several Japanese planes also were destroyed on the Lhonga airfield.

One Allied plane was forced to land at sea but the pilot was saved dramatically by a submarine which rescued him under shore battery fire. All other planes returned to the carriers.

Despite intense light-caliber antiaircraft fire, Allied bombers registered a direct hit on an oil tank at Sabang with a 1,000-pound bomb, starting a fierce fire from which smoke rose to 7,000 feet.

Fighters which escorted the bombers shot down three Japanese torpedo bombers which approached the fleet after the raids.

The Tokyo Radio said Premier Hideki Tojo held a conference with his ministers and that they focused their attention on "problems requiring immediate attention."

Admiral Somerville has been itching for action such as the Sumatra raids for months but priorities in other theaters have confined what there was of his fleet mainly to defensive operations.

The Sumatra raids indicated Admiral Somerville at last had sufficient strength at least for hit-run smashes.

Recently Air Chief Marshal Sir Richard Pierse, Admiral Mountbatten's air commander, told RAF and RCAF men in a speech at Colombo that "the enemy is increasing activity in the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal. We soon will have plenty to do."

The statement was made soon after Prime Minister Churchill disclosed that powerful naval units had been placed at Admiral Somerville's disposal.

The Sumatra raids may indicate that Admiral Somerville intends to go after bases from which the Japanese could launch any naval offensive westward.

The raids also were at least a forerunner of the amphibious operations bound to come sooner or later.

Allies Cut Ring Around Kohima

Meanwhile, in the India-Burma land fighting, Allied troops, advancing southeast from Dimapur on the Bengal-Assam railway, have sliced through Japanese road blocks and positions ringing the besieged Kohima garrison in the battle against enemy infiltration of eastern India.

Allied headquarters said the relieving column was joining in the offensive to clear the Japanese from positions threatening the 35-mile road between Kohima and Dimapur.

To the south, further successes were announced in the battle for the Imphal Plain as British infantry and tanks pushed outward from their Imphal positions into jungles and hills.

The enemy was pushed back in the sector northeast of Imphal and repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting when he made two attacks southwest of Imphal.

In North Burma, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Chinese extended their long string of victories by capturing Warazup, 25 miles by road from Kamaing in the Mogaung Valley. The 22d Chinese Division occupied the ruined village after hard fighting.

To the east, the Chinese 38th Division scored another substantial success by encircling the remnants of a Japanese division and inflicting heavy casualties on the trapped enemy.

New Type Spitfire Developed for RAF

By the Associated Press

London, April 20

A new Spitfire fighter plane with outstanding performance at low altitudes is now in use by the RAF, it was disclosed today.

The changes from the previous models include clipped wings and a heavier engine, giving improved maneuverability, greater speed and rate of climb at low altitudes.

The new type obviously was developed for use in the invasion of Europe from the west, when tactical air units will be called upon to do much low-level work in support of troops.

Russia:

Spires of Sevastopol In Sight of Soviets

The towers of Sevastopol sparkled like a golden prize in full sight of advancing Soviet soldiers, and Germans and Romanians were summoning their last strength for escape attempts, Soviet press dispatches reported.

Red Star correspondents said "only a small portion of the enemy is getting away on ships" and that many of these were being sunk on the way to Romania.

Intense mine-laying outside Sevastopol, along sea lanes to Romania, and even in Romanian ports was under way, the correspondents added.

The Germans were able to land a few air transports on rugged Chersones Cape, southwest of Sevastopol, the "last scrap of Crimean earth" in enemy hands, for evacuation attempts.

Correspondents with the Red Army in the environs of Sevastopol said the enemy's mine fields grew thicker as the advance progressed, the number of barricades greater, and the fire from mortars and machine guns heavier.

Soviet tanks were forced to single file because of obstacles of all kinds.

Large-scale German tank and infantry attacks have been beaten back in the southeast corner of Old Poland after fierce seesaw fighting, Moscow announced in a communiqué which also told of the capture by Russian shock troops of Fedyukhiny Heights, formidable barrier guarding the approaches to besieged Sevastopol.

The Nazis, apparently in an effort to save their big communications center of Lwow, launched the heavy counterblows east of Stanislawow, 70 miles southeast of the base, and "some populated places changed hands" before the assaults were repulsed, the communiqué said.

A German communiqué said that a Hungarian force had captured Nadworna, 21 miles southwest of Stanislawow.

The Soviet bulletin said a large force of German bombers and fighters appeared during the battle, supporting an earlier Moscow news dispatch which described the Nazi offensive as apparently strong, well - coordinated, and systematic. The Russians said 13 enemy planes were downed in that area during the day.

While the German attacks seemed primarily designed to save Lwow, 45 miles west of the nearest Russian forces, the offensive also could be an attempt to keep the Red Army from driving through the Czechoslovak frontier passes they reached April 8.

Odessa Partisans:

Catacomb Army Terrorized Nazis

Walking the streets of sunny Odessa are 10,000 Soviet Partisans who lived for months in the city's catacombs — dank, totuous underground caverns from which they emerged only at night to cause a reign of terror for the Nazis and speed the fall of the big port to the conquering Red Army.

Their week-by-week fight, which saved much of Odessa from destruction, was related to Allied correspondents by two of the Partisan leaders in a house above the cave which was their headquarters during the Nazi occupation.

A chemical engineer, Anatoly Loschenko, chief of staff of the guerrillas, said their activity increased to such an extent as the Red Army drew near that frightened enemy sentries virtually abandoned the streets in the darkness.

"At night we were masters of the city," he said.

Mr. Loschenko, known as Dneprov, said the main supply of arms for the guerrillas ironically came from the enemy. Women bought them from Germans and Romanians in the main market place or in near-by houses, he declared, adding "the Germans speculated even more than the Romanians."

"Fifty per cent of our army was armed," said Dmitry Gaushin, the commander, who was known as Volgin. "If all were armed we could have taken the city ourselves."

The leaders said that when the Partisans heard the sounds of Red Army artillery early in April they came out of the catacombs and engaged the enemy in battle, occupying entire areas of Odessa, preventing the demolition of 30 docking places, de-mining water and sewage pipes.

Mr. Loschenko said the Partisans started their organization in January, 1943, when the men heard that the Germans were exterminating the populations of cities they abandoned.

"First we got together as friends, then we formed groups at our places of work," he said. "Thus we established the nuclei for a Partisan army."

With the help of women who could get out when men were forbidden to circulate, he said, the guerrillas collected money, gathered foodstuffs, and set up permanent headquarters in the limestone catacombs, which used to serve as prerevolutionary smugglers' nests. Their equipment, he added, included a radio and printing press which turned out leaflets warning the Romanians and summoning the Russians to action.

German Army Gets All Oil in Balkans

By Reuters

Moscow, April 20

Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, in his capacity as Oil Commissioner, has ordered that all oil stocks in Southeast Europe be placed at the disposal of the German High Command, the Soviet News Agency said.

German military authorities in Romania, Hungary, Slovakia, and Yugoslavia have been told to discontinue issuing licenses for the use of oil for civilian purposes. Civilians found guilty of hoarding oil will be brought before German military tribunals.

Air Over Europe:

British Bombers Strike in Balkans

British Halifax bombers took up the sustained Allied air offensive against German communications in the Balkans with an attack on the rail yards at Plovdiv, Bulgaria, 80 miles southeast of Sofia.

A ground haze made observation of results difficult, it was announced, but bomb flashes could be seen in the target area and the glow of fires was observed as the planes turned homeward.

Plovdiv is an important point in the rail network of southeastern Europe, especially on the line between Sofia and Istanbul, Turkey.

Rail targets there were attacked by Liberators and Wellingtons the night of April 17.

Italy:

Fighting Flares In Cassino Streets

Fighting in the rubble-strewn streets of Cassino flared up sharply as Allied machine gunners raked the German-held Continental Hotel des Roses and the enemy replied with heavy mortar fire against the railway station occupied by the Allies.

The two hotels, in the southern part of the town, have been the most troublesome German positions in Cassino from the outset. The Allied machine-gun action indicated that positions of the contending forces have changed little in the recent quiet weeks.

There was little other activity in the battered town except for the firing of propaganda leaflets into the area by the Germans.

Allied planes destroyed 64 German aircraft during a recent raid on Zagreb and killed and wounded "a great number" of Nazis on a railway line near the Croat Capital, headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced.

In the latest reported raid on Zagreb, Allied headquarters in Naples, Italy, had announced that 16 Nazi planes were destroyed in air combat April 6 during an American heavy bomber attack on a German airfield. Possibly the total announced by Marshal Broz included planes destroyed on the ground.

Pacific:

Carolines Hit From Both Ends

Japan's 2,000-mile chain of Caroline Islands, guarding the approaches to the Philippines was hit April 18 at both ends, with Central Pacific raiders handing Ponape on the east its 41st attack and South Pacific planes giving Woleai near the western end its fourth pounding.

The raid on Woleai, in which air patrols hit a runway and started fires and explosions among supply dumps, was announced by Gen. Douglas MacArthur in a communiqué which also reported the second successive strike April 17 at Satawan airfield to the southeast of Truk in the Central Carolines.

The raid on Ponape by 7th Air Force Mitchells from bases in the Marshalls was reported without elaboration at Pearl Harbor by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz who also told of naval search-plane attacks on Pakin near Ponape and on Ulul northwest of Truk.

Liberators ranging north from the Solomons to hit Satawan were unmolested by air-borne enemy fighters while adding 27 tons of bombs to the 34 tons which neutralized the air strip April 16.

Despite a 2,000-mile spread of targets listed in General MacArthur's communiqué—from the Babar Islands north of Darwin to Satawan in the Carolines—no mention was made of opposition by a single enemy plane.

Raid on Britain:

Bombs Dropped In Southeast

Nazi air raiders struck at Britain for the second successive night, giving London another alert and dropping bombs at several places along the Southeast Coast.

A communiqué said that only slight damage and a small number of casualties, none of which were serious, had been reported. One Nazi plane was shot down.

The alert lasted about a half hour in London, which had been the target of a sharp attack the night before, but no bombs fell in the city.

Fire Control Honor Goes to Hartford

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Winning cities in the six population classifications of the 1943 contest for reduction and control of wartime fire losses, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, are Cincinnati, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; Hartford, Conn.; Pittsfield, Mass.; Parkersburg, W. Va., and Fort Collins, Colo.

Hartford is the grand winner, having made the best record of the 500 cities participating in the contest.

Announcement of the results said that fire has consumed more than $800,000,000 worth of war plants, food supplies, critical materials, and other wealth since Pearl Harbor.

"The effort so many communities and industries are putting forth to prevent destructive fires is a direct contribution to the war effort," said Eric A. Johnston, President of the Chamber, in a congratulatory message to the winning cities.

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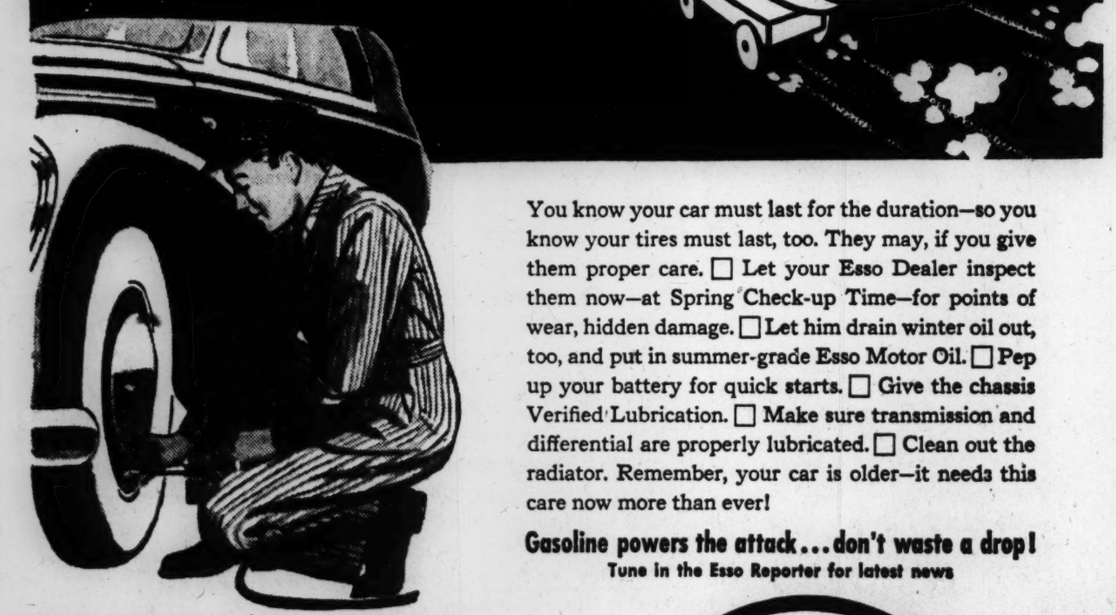

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Stimson Denies Plane Loss 'Hidden'

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said today that a nine-month delay in announcing the accidental shooting down of a second group of American planes in Sicily "is understandable when you consider the unpredictable reasons" which led to the loss.

Simultaneously, Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, told reporters he was satisfied that the War Department had not attempted deliberately to suppress the news that half of the 10 planes and 44 occupants lost at Catania, Sicily last July 13-14 had been downed by 'friendly" fire.

A couple of days earlier, on July 11, another 23 American transports were shot down off Gela, Sicily, with a loss of 410 men when they flew into the range of enemy and Allied fire in the wake of enemy planes.

When Mr. Stimson was asked at a press conference why a public announcement of the Catania affair was not made at the time the Gela incident became known, he replied.

"To say that the Army will tolerate blundering, or endeavor to cover it up, is simply not true. I am confident that the public will not overemphasize what, in truth, are unavoidable incidents of all wars."

The Cabinet official explained that "all operations in the vicinity of Catania were under British command and it is not our custom to report their operations any more than it would be for them to report ours.

"The delay in announcing these losses in both victorious operations is understandable when you consider the unpredictable reasons which lead up to them. A dozen different reasons contributed to the losses, ranging all the way from unexpected enemy action during the hazards of the complicated air, sea, and ground operation at night, to the tenseness of thousands of men under enemy fire for the first time.

"It is impossible to give a complete explanation of all of these contributing factors without, as I have said, giving the enemy a blueprint of our method of conducting such offensive. . . .

At a separate press conference, Mr. Davis said:

"We cannot say that every instance where men have been shot down by our men has been reported, but we hope that everything of sufficient relative consequence to be news has now been told."

To date, the announced losses from accidental shooting down of American planes totals 473 men and 34 aircraft.

Change in Furlough Sugar

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Servicemen on leave will get sugar rations in units of one pound for each 36 meals or less that they eat at home instead of a quarter of a pound for every nine meals, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

Allied Bombs Disrupt Work Of Anti-Nazis

Continued from Page 1

been possible to prepare and arm 7,000 workers, bombing destroyed the factory and scattered oppositional workers and leaders throughout Germany so that they completely lost contact with one another.

Depots Destroyed

In other cities depots of weapons have been destroyed and contact men killed so that no action is possible and leaders despair of being able to reorganize again.

On the other hand, the Allied air war has increased the membership of another opposition group including deserters, emotional opponents, and others with a grudge against the Nazis. This group, however, is loosely organized and not composed of truly democratic elements.

Of this more general unorganized Maquis, the St. Galler Tagblatt writes "conception of the Maquis has become a German reality."

The bombing of German cities permitted countless German deserters with false passes to disappear in the whirlpool of bombed-outers. In Berlin and Breslau false passes, food tickets and civilian clothes, were systematically distributed to deserters. In September, 1943, official lists recorded 56,000 deserts, of whom only a small per cent could have fled abroad [war prisoners and deserters on the fighting front are not included in this list]. All others live in the German underworld anonymously with false papers or papers of persons who have been killed.

Serious Loss

One of most vital contact men killed in the bombings was a person who had strings leading to one of Heinrich Himmler's closest collaborators and who supplied the secret organization with photo copies of vital documents, vital lists of persons, and information of planned actions against the opposition.

The present mood of discouragemer may be exaggerated by our source. It is possible that if organization really is strong and determined, it will get on its own feet again, but for the present our contact man said the "Allies must not count on us for help."

The democratic oppositionalists complain that the bombings have put them at a disadvantage as compared with Moscow's Underground workers, since the latter are not so dependent on certain key men, and are much more broadly organized, and can more easily find contact with each other.

Moscow Agents Busy

Moscow agents are expressing unprecedented activity under bombing conditions. Members of the democratic Maquis are constantly subject to appeals of Moscow agents. One of them, a high director of a group of factories, daily finds appeals on his desk saying Moscow needs men like himself. Under the slogan of "Front of All Honest Workers," Moscow makes offers to high and low in the Third Reich, offering owners and directors, not money, but a good job in factories.

Moscow pamphlets emphasize that the Russians are not bombing German cities and factories, but saving them for postwar reconstruction, using the Russian air force only for operations directly on the front.

The German democratic opposition fears that when the Nazis fall, the Allies will be too busy with Japan to bother about the fate of Europe which will be left in the hands of the Russian agents who have fought for liberty. Thus, Russia without enlarging her own borders, would indirectly play a leading role in Europe as Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts has already predicted.

Attitude of Workers

Workers in the bombed cities are becoming increasingly leftist-minded, and the attitude of workers toward the Allies is becoming increasingly negative. However, Nazi propaganda in showing the Bolshevists are cruel monsters, still finds an echo among the fearful, especially among women.

Doubtless German democratic oppositionalists are expecting too much when they expect the Allies to refrain from contributing their share to the war in the easiest, most practical form of bombing. It would be a task beyond any air force to place bombs so that they would hit only the Nazis and avoid hurting the friends of democratic Germany.

The recent bombing of Schaffhausen by error shows how difficult bombing is. No secret service in the world could ferret out oppositional centers so as to advise bombers how to avoid hitting them.

Democratic oppositional organization was strongest in the western cities of the Rhineland and Westphalia which have never been completely Prussianized and always have had a democratic strain.

Battle for Southeast Asia

Wide World

Air Recruits Train in Ceylon

Ceylonese recruits get instruction in aircraft engine design from Corporal W. H. Weston, RAF, of Kenton, Middlesex, England, at a recently opened Royal Naval Aircraft Establishment. Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten has established Southeast Asia headquarters in Ceylon.

Germans Build Up Defenses Against Invasion by Allies

Continued from Page 1

patriot resistance groups have been obliged to withdraw into a narrow front in the Maquis.

The fact that they are preparing bases for air-borne Allied divisions and are in touch already with the "Army of Invasion" through parachutists, is causing them to be hunted down with increased ferocity as the hour of landing for Allied troops on the coast approaches.

Wherever forces of resistance are surrounded and forced to surrender, as in the region of Annecy, new groups are formed. Forces of resistance like those in the Maquis cannot be wiped out as the Germans have discovered in Russia and Serbia. False Maquis—bandits and highwaymen—are cleared up by the police with real Maquis approbation. Patriotic groups are the stronger for it.

Expect Attack

The Nazis through their official organs for the first time announce the prospect of Allied landings "in western or northern Europe" and official propaganda directed to the German people admits that the attack will be formidable. The Volkischer Beobachter declared that most, if not the greater part, of the war effort in Britain and America for the past year will fall upon the coast of France in one gigantic wave. For the first time the Beobachter recognizes the inability of the German "West Wall" to prevent landings under the cover of naval and aerial fire.

The whole tone of propaganda within Germany is preparing the public for a long campaign in France around beachheads as landing forces are aided by powerful air-borne troops dropped simultaneously to cut communication lines.

Sweden Denies Allied Request To Halt Ball Bearing Exports

STOCKHOLM, April 20 (AP)—The Swedish Government has decided to reject British and American requests that it halt the export of ball bearings to Germany, whose own ball-bearing factories have been hard hit by Allied air raids, the newspaper Dagens Nyheter said today.

The paper declared that Parliament had been informed of the decision at a secret session but that Washington and London had not yet been formally notified.

It added that the Government's stand apparently was predicated on the ground of national security and took into account the possibility of reprisals from Germany should the Allied requests be complied with.

Dagens Nyheter said the Swedish Government also planned to protest the action taken by Britain earlier this week in forbidding neutral diplomats to leave England and in restricting diplomatic communications. The paper said that counter-measures might be taken by Sweden.

[A dispatch from Ankara yesterday said that Turkey's reply to Allied requests that it curtail delivery to Germany of strategic materials—notably chrome—had been delivered to the United States and British embassies. It was believed, the dispatch said, to be similar to a declaration last week by the Turkish Foreign Minister, who said that Turkey would "aid the Allies to the limit of our material possibilities."]

Paul Schmidt, chief of the German Foreign Office press section, was reported in Stockholm today for "informatory discussions" with the German legation. The Swedish Communist newspaper Ny Dag speculated that Herr Schmidt might also attempt to influence a Swedish reply to the Allied request.

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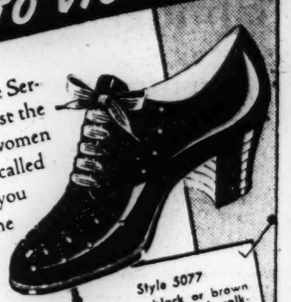

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China, War Weary, Is Beset by Major Problems on Domestic Front

Continued from Page 1

"squeeze," nepotism, suppression of liberties, and other evils more generally associated, until recently, with old than modern China.

All critics seem willing to concede that the great under-the-surface mass of the Chinese people continues stanch, patient and hard-working. The accusations center on China's relatively small ruling class, which should be taken to include not only political but economic rulers.

One of the main accusations is concerning the very smallness of this class.

Democracy such as has been attributed to and expected of China, it is argued, should provide a rather constant expansion rate from the top downward. Many reports insist that there has rather been contraction of power into the hands of fewer and fewer—and these more and more dictatorial in temper—than a widening democracy.

The Generalissimo

It may be said at the outset that in spite of the general accusations, there is very little personal criticism of China's one supreme leader, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. This is one of the most surprising facts about the situation, for when General Chiang, as he then was, overthrew the temporary National Government group at Hankow in 1927, world liberalism turned away from him. It was argued with considerable basis that he got into his key place with the assistance mainly of the "Shanghai bankers," Chinese and international. There were unpleasant and well-fortified stories of Gestapo-type violence exercised by his henchmen against labor leaders in China's new industrial area at the mouth of the Yangtze and elsewhere. Before long he was in open battle with the one major opposition to Kuomintang Party rule, the Chinese Communists. "Chiang" seemed to spell "reaction" to many.

Yet today, even though reaction is declared to be in the saddle at Chungking, Generalissimo Chiang is relatively little criticized. He is, on the contrary, regarded as China's chief unifying force. In achieving this unity he made peace with the Communists after the famous "Sian kidnaping" in which he was the chief figure in December, 1936, and it was because of this unity and under his leadership that the "war of resistance" was started in the summer of 1937. It seems almost beyond dispute that only his word has prevented sporadic clashes between Communist armed forces and Kuomintang-led National Government troops from growing into civil war.

Seeds of Disunity

A chief criticism against the Generalissimo today is that he has grown away from personal contact with the multitude of problems in which he must make decision. Linked with this is the criticism that he has kept too many of his former officials, and allowed too many of the wrong ones to enlarge their powers. His own sincerity and integrity are regarded as beyond reproach, there is no other man who even approaches him in personal leadership of the country, but he has been deaf to past cries of "turn the rascals out," and now many voices have been silenced, by one means and another.

Not unnaturally, there is a good deal of divergence of view as to which of his close followers deserves to be turned out. In some cases the individuals have tended to gain prestige after past criticism.

General Ho Hing-chin, chief of staff of the Chinese Army since 1937, is a case in point. He is one of the "Japanese-educated" group, a graduate of the Tokyo Military Cadets' Academy, and he has often been called pro-Japanese in the past. But a man who has led China's war of resistance through its entire history of now close to seven years, fighting Japan hard with all available weapons and refusing opportunities to do well for himself by joining the turncoat group under "Puppet" Wang Ching-wei, is now considered cleansed of any past suspicion in such connection.

An "Easy War?"

On the other hand, General Ho and his associates are not fighting a very hard war with Japan just now and this fact has aroused some new criticism, especially among the American fighting forces in China. Those who know the deplorable supply status of the Chinese army, its lack of such essentials as food and bullets, the poor health conditions prevailing among hundreds of thousands of miserable conscripts, the fact that China's stock of trucks has gradually been reduced to around 4,000, feel that there are extenuating circumstances to be taken into consideration.

To mention another major leader long under fire, Dr. H. H. Kung, Finance Minister and Vice-Minister of the Executive Yuan, has now been in his Finance post for more than a decade. He has been a target for much criticism.

It is clear that the state of the currency (unbacked and vastly inflated) is certainly not good.

But Dr. Kung has stood up under a terrific strain, preserving usually good humor and sane judgment. He is one of the easiest high officials in Chungking to approach—his waiting-room is constantly filled with all sorts of people who want to see him and who finally do.

Kung-Soong Shift

Recently Dr. Kung triumphed over his chief rival and brother-in-law, Dr. T. V. Soong by wresting headship of the Bank of China away, adding this to the Central Bank of China which he already controlled. Chungking reports indicate that in this triumph he has sought moderation and has gone out of his way at times to "give face" to Dr. Soong. Whether the Kung ideas on economics in general and money in particular are brilliant is open to question, but at any rate he has not come any major cropper, and survival at all has been considerable of an achievement.

One of the men most generally regarded as reactionary at Chungking is the Education Minister, Chen Li-fu. With his brother, Chen Kuo-fu, he heads the "C. C. Clique," which is felt to be in considerable ascendancy within the Kuomintang.

The Chens are vigorously anti-Communist but insist that this merely expresses hard-headed patriotism. The recent "thought control" excitement in the United States centers around Chen Li-fu, whose Ministry last autumn planned a scheme including the dispatch of agents to foreign nations (including the United States) to watch Chinese students abroad and to send them home if in speech or writing they deviated from the Kuomintang party line.

Control of Students

Chen has considerable control of students abroad already, it is reported, through secret agents reporting on what happens at student meetings; his efforts to regiment the intellectual groups within China are said to have been far-reaching and beyond what appears on the record.

Seldom mentioned, General Tai Li (pronounced "Die Lee") is head of the most powerful and far-reaching of several secret police groups within China. Its operations come under the Generalissimo and are believed to be influenced by certain of his officials who, to put it mildly, do not stand for radical thought or action. Best opinion is that it would be exaggeration to say that the Tai Li machine is anything like as bad as the German, Russian, Italian or Japanese secret police.

There is no widespread terror.

But there is a good deal of watching and reporting, fairly frequent arrests, and occasional executions without action by civil authorities.

The Censorship

Censorship in China has grown much tighter lately. This takes in both speech and utterance within the country (nothing can be published without censorship) and press dispatches sent abroad.

Hollington K. Tong, Missouri-educated Vice-Minister of Information, has the none too happy task of administering this latter work. Here is a case where a single individual has been forced by changing conditions and government attitude to adopt a far more restrictive policy in his department than might be expected from his personality, background and former record.

Perhaps it illustrates a rather general state of affairs. In any event, the censorship is administered with a view to giving a rosy picture of things in China with facts running a poor second; last November, Information Minister Liang Han-chao quite frankly told this reporter that only the Government could judge facts and that controls would operate from the viewpoint of official policy on what what for the best interest of China.

The facts on corruption in high or low places are obviously much harder to get at because of this close control of what is published locally or sent abroad. It seems that in general the criticism has shifted. Specific instances of graft are not hard to find in the lower brackets, and punishments are fairly frequently meted out.

The best-informed foreign observers now do not seem to feel that there is much if any direct profiting by the highest authorities—but it is regarded as established that many of the top people have profited largely through use of inside information to which they alone had access.

"Rewards of Influence"

The sharpest barbs are now directed, in the hands of American critics, against Chinese who have charged the United States Army high prices for its vital needs, starting with such gigantic costs as are involved for airport construction and working on down to day by day food supplies. Coupled with this is past dissatisfaction (now, it is understood, stopped by a new arrangement) by which the army had to buy its Chinese exchange at the official 20 to 1 rate in contrast to a black market rate of 100 to 1 or recently going to 200 to 1 and 300 to 1 on occasion.

Chinese officials insist that the foreigner, especially Americans, glorify the Communists and exaggerate disunity in the Government. It is a highly intricate subject but certainly Chungking's attitude of shutting up the Communists in the Northwest, mostly Shensi province, with Yenan as their capital, has lent a kind of glamor.

For several years the Government has virtually forbidden travel into the Communist territory although recently a Yenan trip has been promised the complaining journalists at Chungking. "Re-education centers," a form of concentration camp, are maintained now for the incarceration of youths suspected of having a "red" taint.

Economic Control

Something of an open question is just how universally and strongly the National Government expects to control China's economic affairs after the war. At present there is a great deal of control but much of it is explicable and probably necessary, since most Chinese industry had to be transported far into interior China from the coast with necessity for Government aid. American and other foreign enterprise is keenly interested in discovering to what extent the outsider will be allowed to profit after the war if he ventures his capital within China, and there are conflicting stories on this among Chinese leaders, although in general they have sought to create a generous impression.

Much of the causes for complaint among Chinese and foreigners alike seem to stem back to the inevitable pressures of protracted war.

China's military successes have sometimes been magnified and sentimentalized, with inevitable aftermath of disillusion. The fact is that the Chinese are pretty well pulled out—troops worn out, supplies for army and civilians alike short and subject to speculators' machinations, currency inflated, inequalities of both production and distribution, richest territories in Japanese hands, and constantly disappointed hope for relief through Allied military help. The question is whether the Chinese Government has been dealing with these adverse factors in the best possible way by putting the lid on in a variety of ways—suppressing the discontented, withholding many facts.

Civil war seems no imminent probability although last autumn it was freely rumored in Chungking that the Kuomintang might strike at the Communists before the end of the world conflict, lest Soviet Russia with freed hands might join in the fray. At that time (September 13) Generalissimo Chiang put a stop to such talk by saying:

"I am of the opinion that first of all we should clearly recognize that the Chinese Communist problem is a purely political problem and should be solved by political means."

The question is whether this will hold good indefinitely. None can forecast the future with certainty but democratic friends of China believe that optimistic forecast might be entered on with greater assurance if the National Government would embark on clearly stated, resolutely carried out democratic courses and cease to play with thought and act usually associated with totalitarianism.

China Curbs Pictures Of Sun and Chiang

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, April 20

A new ruling banning the distribution of pictures of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, "father" of the Chinese Republic, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek without the approval of censorship authorities was announced today.

The ban evidently was designed to prevent the appearance of unflattering portraits.

Chinese Minister Defends Censorship

By the Associated Press

Chungking, April 20

Liang Han-chao, Minister of Information, defended Chinese Government censorship yesterday. He told newspaper correspondents it had been necessary "to exercise a good deal of caution and precaution in the interests of national survival, particularly since the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities."

However, he said his Ministry had been in touch with different censorship bureaus for six months in an attempt to get their regulations relaxed.

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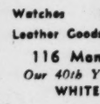
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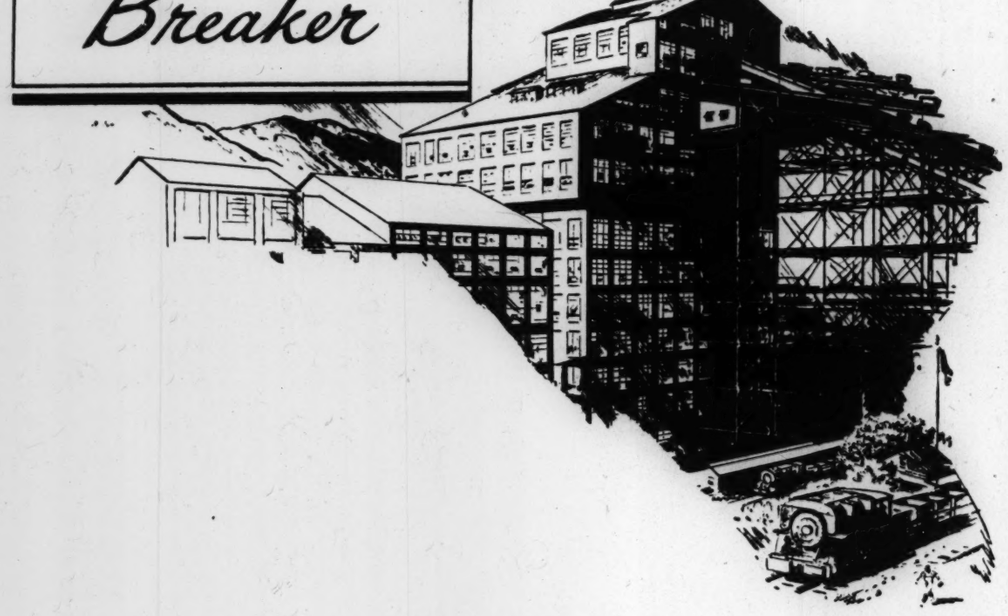

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Polite Bus Strike in London Includes 'Tommies' as Drivers

By Nora Taylor
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 20—London can "take it"—even if it's an Army truck instead of a bus. And that is what it was today, with 1,300 of the city's bus drivers out on a strike over summer schedules.

Army trucks loaded with office girls, businessmen, and shoppers rolled along bus routes, while hundreds of London's busses stood empty at the terminals, their drivers absent and mechanics standing about idly.

As we waited in the uneasy stillness of the terminal, four Army trucks swung into the road.

Suddenly my thoughts went back to a similar scene of some years ago. A strike was in progress then. Armored cars formed a protective screen around the terminal. Crowds peered cautiously around corners, stones were thrown, and there was constant threat of gunfire.

Was all this to happen again? I looked for somewhere to hide, if necessary. Then I saw a "Bobby."

"Are any kind of busses running today?" I asked.

"Where do you want to go?"

"Hammersmith," I replied.

"Down to the end of the road—to the bus stop. An Army truck will pick you up, and you'll get a free ride," he directed.

These trucks I saw were not armored as were those that I recalled in the other strike. The drivers were just friendly young "Tommies" grinning at me as I hurried along. The truck started up, bowled along to the correct halting place, and waited for me to get on.

Army trucks, I may say, were not designed for passengers with high heels, a handbag, and packages.

I knew the Army had adopted new improvements, but I was not prepared for the well-padded seats and back rests that constitute part of the up-to-date equipment of today's army trucks.

American Navy Task Force Hits Palau

Associated Press via Signal Corps Radio

Carrier Bombers Attack Japanese Shipping

Japanese ships, caught by a large American Navy task force during a recent raid, burn after being attacked by carrier-based aircraft at Palau, enemy base between the Carolines and the Philippines. All Japanese craft found at the base were sunk.

British to Push Research After War

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 20—The British Government has taken the significant step of declaring its intention of giving bold financial assistance to postwar scientific research as a frontline move to continue Britain's prosperity after the war.

Simultaneously in Washington, Sen. Harley Kilgore (D) of West Virginia, Chairman of the War Mobilization Committee is attempting to mobilize Government assistance behind research.

In Britain, the theory of Government aid is already established and finds expression in the "Department of Scientific and Industrial Research" set up after World War I.

A formal debate in the House of Commons yesterday in which the Government satisfied members of its intentions to support postwar research, turned on the needs of the future and showed lively realization of what America is doing.

Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee, assured the House that the Government intends to use the scientific talent of the country to the full after the war and to make scientific research a remunerative profession.

Need For Research

The growing appreciation of research is born from successes in war weapons attributed to mild and peace-loving laboratory men and to a real but tactfully expressed apprehension lest Britain's Allies, America and Russia, or even its enemy Germany, will surpass it technologically.

Parliamentary discussion breaks down into three fields: More scientific research generously financed by the Government; speedy application of the results by modernized industry; and training and technical education in schools.

The Commons discussion turned primarily on the need for a more substantial state endowment of scientific research, both applied and "pure." The pressure on the Government was satisfied by Mr. Attlee promising a generous policy but without as yet specifying exact sums.

Government Aid

Mr. Attlee said the Government was considering the establishment of a fund to meet the cost of developing new inventions and providing facilities for testing new ideas.

The Government also, he said, would aid expansion of teaching and research facilities in universities and technical colleges. It recognized, he said, that there would have to be a much greater expenditure, both on fundamental research and on teaching at the universities.

One Commons speaker complained that whereas industry spends $22,000,000 on research and maintains 7,000 "expert chemists," American industry spends 10 times that amount and maintains chemists in proportion. He argued that an investment of up to $60,000,000 additional by the Government would be "an investment for the country's future."

The nature of the discussion and Mr. Attlee's comments gave no doubt of the almost unanimous support for Government-aided research and of the popular realization of the importance of the subject for British postwar industry and defense.

Swiss Shelter 61,461 Refugees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, April 20—Switzerland now accommodates 61,461 homeless victims of war, or more than 10 times the original estimate made by the Swiss Federal Council at the outbreak of hostilities.

Refugees from all walks of life and from all countries are inhabiting the well-kept internment camps, the hotels, and even private homes in Switzerland, receiving food and shelter as well as physical, intellectual, and spiritual occupation.

There are refugee centers in about 50 localities in German, French, and Italian-speaking sections of Switzerland. All those who are physically able, are obliged to perform some kind of labor, which is considered a good remedy for overcoming their apprehensions and misfortunes.

Periods are set aside for recreation, study, and self-improvement. Those unskilled are being trained to qualify in peacetime as cabinet makers, tailors, shoemakers. Young people are placed into regular apprenticeships and students are permitted to complete their studies.

The landlocked Swiss are on tight rations, but with the aid of refugees have achieved remarkable results in their program for intensified cultivation. In the canton of Ticino alone the wartime guests planted so many potatoes that the harvest obtained covered the season's needs of all the refugees in Switzerland.

Remuneration is modest, but sufficient, and small amounts are retained for them as savings toward their 8-day furloughs, which are granted every three months, and toward the day when they can leave Switzerland to begin a new life elsewhere. Every nine months they are granted four-weeks' leave.

Autoists Told to Keep Tire Inspection Record

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Although the requirement for periodic tire inspections will be lifted today, the Office of Price Administration reminded motorists they must keep their tire inspection records.

The form, which contains a record of all gasoline rations issued to an automobile as well as tire inspections, must be kept with the automobile, presented to the ration board whenever application is made for a gasoline or tire ration, and transferred with the car if it is sold.

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After Victory— **"FLYING HORSEPOWER"** At the Sign of Friendly Service

I. L. O. Hailed as Guardian of Labor

Continued from Page 1

come for all the people. Within the field of your activity the United Nations have no need to extemporize a new organization. The ways and means for obtaining this underwriting of a permanent peace are among the items on the agenda of your Conference. In your recommendations will lie the foundation of those agreements in the field of labor and social standards which must be part of any permanent international arrangement.

"I see in the I. L. O. a permanent instrument of representative character for the formulation of international policy on matters directly affecting the welfare of labor and for international collaboration in this field.

"I see it as a body with the requisite authority to formulate and secure the adoption of these basic minimum standards that shall apply throughout the world to the conditions of employment.

"As part of these arrangements, also, I see in the I. L. O. an organization which shall service the world for investigation and research, for discussion and debate."

Purpose of Conference

Mr. Roosevelt's message was received as support for efforts of the first I. L. O. Conference meeting in wartime to solve world economic problems.

"Our concern is to see to it that the conditions under which men live and work are given primary attention," Carter Goodrich, chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labor Organization, declared in opening the Conference.

"Walter Nash, Minister from New Zealand to the United States, who is to return home as Deputy Prime Minister, was elected President of the Conference. He was placed in nomination by United States Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah.

"On the evidence of the past, it is certain that the general objective of the International Labor Organization can only be reached through the understanding, cooperation and good will of the three groups which comprise its membership-government, management, and labor," Mr. Nash said in his presidential address.

Given that understanding, cooperation, and good will, it is safe to assume that within a comparatively short time many of the problems that have faced the world in the past, that are facing the world today, and that will be encountered with still greater intensity in the future, can be very largely resolved," he added.

The I. L. O. President declared that the I. L. O.'s primary function must be to promote in every practicable way the maximization of production, which "can only be secured on the basis of full employment." He suggested this for the first objective of this Conference.

The session started with a personnel of 329, of whom 125 were delegates and 204 technical advisers. Eleven ministers of labor participated, as well as six other members of national cabinets and ministries. Employers' and workers' organizations from many countries also were represented. The roll of nations officially joining numbered 40, plus observers from three more.

The long-range aim which is set for this gathering consists of the broadening of the I. L. O. beyond its original field of conditions of labor and principally concerns wages, hours, and living conditions—and social insurance. The I. L. O. is advaneing into the handling of international economic questions from the basis of their influence on living standards. It also plans to establish a coordination with other agencies dealing with economc issues.

Outlining the business of the next three weeks, Mr. Goodrich, who is the permanent representative of the United States to the I. L. O. and Professor of Economics at Columbia University, New York, said:

"The first item before us is the future of the I. L. O. itself.

"We are called upon to state its purpose in broader terms, to redefine its relationship with other international bodies, to improve its methods of work, and to map out its future program.

"The second item is 'recommendations to the United Nations.' The International Labor Conference, as the competent agency of informed judgment, is called upon to advise the United Nations on the urgent labor and social problems that confront them today in the winning of the war and that will confront them in the making of the peace."

"We have before us proposals on labor policy in the occupation of Axis territory. We must plan for the restoration of free trade unions. We are asked also for advice on the international and national economic policies that are essential to the attainment of full employment and a rising standard of living.

"The third item of the agenda is the organization of employment in the transition from war to peace.

"The fourth item is social security. The proposals before us attempt to crystallize in international terms the advances demanded by the world-wide movement for social security which is one of the great moral phenomena of our time.

"The final item is social policy for dependent territories. This is our opportunity to make a contribution toward the development of colonial peoples.

Menace to Peace

"We realize that unless their material and cultural standards are improved, the peace settlement may be threatened by their discontent and frustration. The proposals before us go forward from measures directed against antisocial and unnecessary labor exploitation to a wide range of progressive social standards.

"They attempt to give concrete expression on the international plane to the widely recognized principles of the responsibility for the welfare and development of dependent territories. But their ultimate purpose is not to impose standards on the people of these areas. It is to encourage among them, and among their employers and workers in particular, a realistic appraisal of their own social problems."

Concluding, Mr. Goodrich called on the Conference for courage. "The tradition of this Organization is one of courage," he said. "We shall need that courage as we face our greatest opportunity and our severest test."

After organizing, the Conference will divide into committees. They will study the five main subjects and first action on policy may come within a week.

Archbishop of York To Visit Toronto

By Religious News Service

Toronto

Under the auspices of the Canadian Committee of the World Council of Churches, clergymen of all communions here will meet with the Rev. Dr. Cyril Forster Garbett, Archbishop of York, on May 2.

Dr. Garbett's visit to Toronto will be part of an extended tour of the United States and Canada to confer with religious leaders on postwar problems.

At a public meeting held later in the day at the University of Toronto Stadium, Dr. Garbett will speak on his experiences in Russia. The meeting will be sponsored by the Council for Canadian-Soviet Friendship.

Inherent Dignity of Labor Shines at I.L.O. Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 20—Labor leaders from all over the globe who started out as machinists, paperhangers, metal workers, clerks and truck drivers are sitting down here today at the International Labor Conference to toil over world problems with manufacturers, public utility operators, shipowners and other employers.

Never before has such a significant hookup between management and labor been seen in the United States.

Co-operating with both groups, which are drawn from the most representative worker and employer organizations in many lands, a still larger corps of government officials, experts in labor, adds its help.

The three-sided setup furnishes a rare democratic forum. The labor leader who is struggling to give his boy the college education he never came close to having enjoys just as good a hearing as the millionaire employer. Each is recognized as a man with the "know how" in his field and a point of view to give.

Still Remains Unique

The I. L. O. prides itself on the capacity of the three groups to work together. In this the I. L. O. was unique at the time of its founding in 1919 and in this it remains unique today, Carter Goodrich, the I. L. O. governing body chairman, pointed out in his opening address today. From labor and management comes much of the I. L. O.'s vigor, he observed, and from their presence its breadth of concern with all that affects the raising of the standard of living.

The place of the I. L. O. meeting is typically American. It is the student clubhouse—Mitten Hall—of Temple University, whose students largely come from the families of working people.

The University had its start just 60 years ago when a young workman asked a Baptist minister how he could get the education he wanted.

The minister, the Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell, told the young man that if he would come to him one evening a week he would begin teaching him, and if he had some friends who wished to study, he could bring them along.

Began With Six Students

In recalling the origin of the school in his address of welcome today, Robert L. Johnson, President of Temple University, said that when the young worker came for his first lesson, he had six friends with him, the group grew to 40, then to 100, and within four years Temple College had been founded with a student body of 500.

Today, the enrollment runs between 6,000 and 7,000, in normal times between 12,000 and 13,000. The early financing came partly through the Rev. Mr. Conwell's famous lecture, "Acres of Diamonds," which brought in nearly $7,000,000.

A few of the delegates from other lands, who are more familiar with the monumental buildings of the temporarily abandoned home of the I. L. O. at Geneva, Switzerland, next door to the League of Nations, are reported to regret the lack of its magnificence. Here in the conference building they will mingle with college boys and "coeds." The setting is more than ordinarily homespun.

Obviously, the United States and Great Britain dominate the conference. The list of participating natons covers likewise Canada, Australia, New Zealand, China, France, India, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Belgium, Mexico, Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Luxenburg, South Africa, Yugoslavia, Iran, Liberia, Iraq, Ethiopia and Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Panama, Peru, Poland, Uruguay, Venezuela and Cuba. Observers have also been sent by Paraguay, Nicaragua, and Iceland.

Russia Still Missing

The principal missing nation proves to be Russia, which has not had representation since 1938, although urged this year to come. Mr. Goodrich expressed official regret over the absence of Russia in his opening speech.

"We had hoped that the Soviet Union, as a great member of the United Nations, would be represented here to discuss with us the problems of international social and economic policy," he said.

"We have not ceased to hope that, as one result of the work of this meeting, the Soviet Union may see its way to return to the Internatoinal Labor Organization for the purpose of co-operating on that wide range of problems common to all nations, whatever their internal organization, that are determined to raise the standards of life of the masses of the people."

The British Party, together with a number of other delegates who set out on the same ship from London and were delayed in their passage, arrived last night (Wednesday) to round out the conference.

Vatican Plane Gets British-Nazi Escort

STOCKHOLM (AP)—A diplomatic courier who left Sicily by plane on April 18 landed in Rome and proceeded to the Vatican with parcels sent by Vatican envoys in the United States and Australia, Aftonbladet said.

The plane, painted in Vatican colors, was reported to have been escorted by British planes part of the way, after which a German escort took over.

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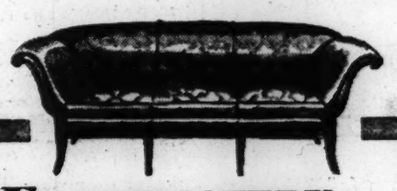
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The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

Women Promise to Conduct National Service Act Drive

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20 — Women's aid in getting a national service act through Congress has been pledged to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox by a group headed by Ernesta Barlow, of New York who have promised to organize state by state.

The Austin - Wadsworth bill which the women have promised to try to jog out of congressional committee would compel all men between 18 and 65 and all women between 19 and 50 who are not in the armed forces to aid the war effort in a noncombatant capacity.

Although the bill would not draft women into the Wacs and Waves, the women told war chiefs during their visit yesterday that they were sure it would have the effect of guiding many women into the service. The Wacs especially have had difficulty in filling quotas.

Some Back Draft of Women

Two national women's organizations—the National Federation of Business and Professional Women and the American Association of University Women—have recently recommended that women be drafted for the women's branches of the military services.

The new women's committee which reported to Secretaries Stimson and Knox will aid a Citizens' Committee headed by Grenville Clark, New York City lawyer, which drew up the original national service bill and had it introduced in Congress even before President Roosevelt indorsed it in behalf of his military chiefs last January.

Secretary Stimson indicated to the women that they had initiated their campaign at a strategic time to offset a pre-invasion letdown in morale in the armed forces.

"This reminds me of a situation in the last World War," he told them. "The people were tired and the news that the Yanks were coming was as the approach of dawn to a sickroom.

Waiting for Curtain to Rise

"Americans find it very difficult to visualize the situation. We have set aside a group of our boys for difficult and unpleasant tasks and the country has climbed onto the grandstand to watch the show."

In addition to Mrs. Barlow, members of the Women's Committee are: Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Walter Lippmann, Mrs. Archibald MacLeish, and Mrs. Jane Clark Carey, all of Washington; Mrs. George A. Wyeth, of Hanover, N. H.; Miss Maude K. T. Wetmore, of Newport, R. I.; Mrs. Grace Allen Bangs, Mrs John Sheppard, and Mrs. William F. Carey, of New York; Miss Frances Marlatt, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Miss Margaret Curtis, of Boston; and Mrs. Margaret Culkin Banning of Duluth, Minn.

Indication that military chiefs will renew their campaign for a national service act grew here this week with announcement that they were divided in their support of civilian manpower agencies' plan to use 4-F's because it might make Congress think general compulsory service is unnecessary.

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Ground Forces Get Air-Branch Men

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The Army Air Force is returning 36,000 men to the Ground and Service Forces because of "currently pending operations," said Maj. Gen. Barney M. Giles.

General Giles, chief of the Army's air staff, made this statement in a letter to Senator Charles O. Andrews (D) of Florida, explaining the recent cutback in the AAF flying training program.

Jamestown Celebration Changed to April 23

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORFOLK, Va., April 20—Exercises commemorating the 337th anniversary of the landing of the Jamestown colonists at Cape Henry have been changed from April 26, the exact date, to April 23, it was announced by Mrs. Franz Naylor, President of the sponsoring Order of Cape Henry 1607.

Replacing the prewar pilgrimage to Cape Henry for outdoor celebrations honoring America's first permanent English settlers, the ceremony will be held at 3 p. m., in Christ and St. Luke's Church. The Executive Council of the Order of Cape Henry 1607 decided upon the change to Sunday so that more persons, particularly those engaged in war activities, might attend, Mrs. Naylor said.

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Dr. Angus Dun Consecrated As Bishop

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The Very Rev. Angus Dun was consecrated as Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Washington yesterday in the presence of high Church and Government officials, who heard Bishop Henry K. Sherrill of Massachusetts, who preached the sermon, advocate an aggressive role for the Church in world affairs, economic, and racial problems.

The rites which elevated Dr. Dun from a cleric who was Dean of the Episcopal Theological College at Harvard University to be the fourth Bishop of Washington, were nearly three hours long and were viewed by 2,500 persons. President Roosevelt, unable to attend, sent felicitations. He is a Harvard alumnus and an Episcopalian.

Climaxing the ritual was the traditional "laying on of hands" by the Archbishop of York, first Anglican prelate to take part in an American consecration since 1871, and by Presiding Bishop Henry St. George Tucker of the Church in this country, and eight other bishops.

Bishop Dun's first official act on donning the full vestments of his office was to administer communion to his wife and family. All of the clergymen and bishops present took the sacrament from Bishops Tucker and Sherrill. In seats close to the altar were Viscount and Viscountess Halifax, the British Ambassador and his wife, and Supreme Court Justices Owen J. Roberts, Felix Frankfurter, Stanley Reed, and Robert Jackson. Mr. Justice Frankfurter was Dean of the Harvard Law Schol before his appointment to the Court.

Bette Davis Re-elected

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., April 20 (AP)—Election of actress Bette Davis as President for the third successive year was announced by the Board of Governors of the Hollywood Canteen. The Board reported the Canteen has served more than 1,580,000 servicemen during its two years.

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Tax Committee Acts to Even Burden

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP) — The tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee, yesterday tentatively approved a shifting of burdens on individual taxpayers—some up and some down—which the congressional staff of specialists recommended as necessary to approach a basis for simplifying and "streamlining" the income tax statutes.

Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, chairman, said that generally the increase or decrease in taxes, under the simplification plan, would not be large. The $1,200 a year married man without children would be hardest hit, his tax jumping from $21 to $61 a year. Some would have smaller increases, and others would have their burdens lightened.

One committee source said the over-all effect of the simplification measure, if made law, would be to reduce the annual tax load of the 50,000,000 income taxpayers by $60,000,000.

The Committee's plan would relieve 30,000,000 taxpayers from filing any further returns, by adjusting the withholding levy so as to take the total tax liability from wages and salaries of persons earning up to $5,000. It also would simplify the tax computations of the other 20,000,000 taxpayers.

It contemplates scrapping the Victory Tax and setting up of an entirely new system of normal and surtaxes.

Mr. Doughton said he did not expect the Committee to complete its work on the streamliner measure before next week.

A spot check of Ways and Means Committee members indicated that a proposal by Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota to trim down the cabaret tax would encounter rough sailing; some members commented privately that the entertainers who may lose their jobs in night clubs might readily find employment in war work. Mr. Knutson had introduced a bill to cut the tax from 30 to 10 per cent.

New Angle on Taxes

By's Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—The Council on Taxes and Philanthropy has telegraphed every member of the House Ways and Means Committee in Washington appealing for delay in final action on the proposed tax measure.

Recalling that the new law will not become effective until 1945, the Council urged the Committee to give consideration to the measure's "influence upon basic religious, educational and philanthropic institutions" and that before a final vote, the effect upon these organizations be fully understood and appreciated.

Signed by Dr. Guy E. Snavely, Chairman of the Council and Executive Secretary of the Association of American Colleges, the group, composed of leaders of religious, educational and philanthropic organizations throughout the nation, pledged co-operation in the formulation and administration of a simplified withholding tax bill.

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PHILADELPHIA

The Home Forum

A Better Self

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO does not long for a happier scene, a better self, a more spiritual sense of existence? John, the Revelator, was so spiritually aware of true being that he "saw a new heaven and a new earth" where "there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain," and where all things are made new (see Revelation 21).

The material senses are continually presenting their deceptive pictures to the human mind—something to long for or something to avoid; something to regret or something to boast about; something or somebody to fear or to possess; a world at war or a transient peace; or it may be a day dream of material sense satisfaction or personal power that steals away the treasures of Truth and blurs our spiritual vision. They are shadows of the carnal mind, all of them, designed to snare the thoughts of men.

♪ ♪ ♪

He who would meet and silence the materialistic challenge must truly think and see with spiritually scientific clearness. It is not wise to waste a moment in apathy, indifference, or self-indulgence. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 1), "Goodness reveals another scene and another self seemingly rolled up in shades, but brought to light by the evolutions of advancing thought, whereby we discern the power of Truth and Love to heal the sick."

There are many kinds of obscurity in which the true scene and the true self seem to be hidden, but the "evolutions of advancing thought" in divine Science expose the hypnotic falsity of the material scroll and bring to light the spiritual original—man in the image and likeness of God. The true self of each individual is here today for him to recognize and to be, and there is no other self. As we find this out, we find God and the brotherhood of man—the new heaven and the new earth.

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What are some of the shades obscuring one's real being? Discordant conditions in the home may be one; possibly social or economic injustice, inciting resentment and discouragement; perhaps illness, an enslaving habit, or loss. How can "advancing thought" unroll those shades? The right thinker knows that his home is in divine Mind, in the household of God, where there is neither strife nor discord, no cause for resentment or discouragement, where all are the sons and daughters of God, complete, satisfied, sheltered in His truth, expressing His love. He knows, also, that he does not walk in accordance with the flesh, for man is spiritual, not material, made in God's image and likeness. Man walks with God, whole, harmonious, and free. He knows that as thought advances to spiritual altitudes, even the belief in death with its fears and sorrows is overcome.

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One of the most obstinate shades to unroll is the one that presents men and women as persons of high or low degree, with superior or inferior qualities, rich or poor, intelligent or stupid, selfish, double-minded, weak, wicked, cruel—a view entirely false. But to the one whose thought is advancing spiritually it is only the shade that is false, not the individual. In the spirit of Truth and Love, which "thinketh no evil," he regards his fellow men even as he wishes to be known, and eternally is known to divine Mind, God—as faultless, perfect, reflecting His light, love, substance. We demonstrate true selfhood as we see and know one another as we are known of God, and recognize the fullness of His creation.

The true identity of each individual emanates from God and is the expression of His presence, light, and glory. There is no other origin, background, inheritance, build-up, or accumulation. This genuine self cannot be hidden in the mist of sin or rolled up in the shades of matter or mortal thinking, for the spiritually intelligent thinker reverses the error and blots out the discordant mental picture with the spiritual facts of being. So doing, he continually establishes in his thinking a self more perfect, a scene more divine.

Paul said in the famous thirteenth chapter of his first letter to the Corinthians: "For we know in part, and we prophesy in part. But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away. . . . For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face: now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known." Divine Science reveals the true idea of God, and in this Science we behold the perfect man of God's creating, even as did Christ Jesus.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 264), "When we learn the way in Christian Science and recognize man's spiritual being, we shall behold and understand God's creation,—all the glories of earth and heaven and man."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

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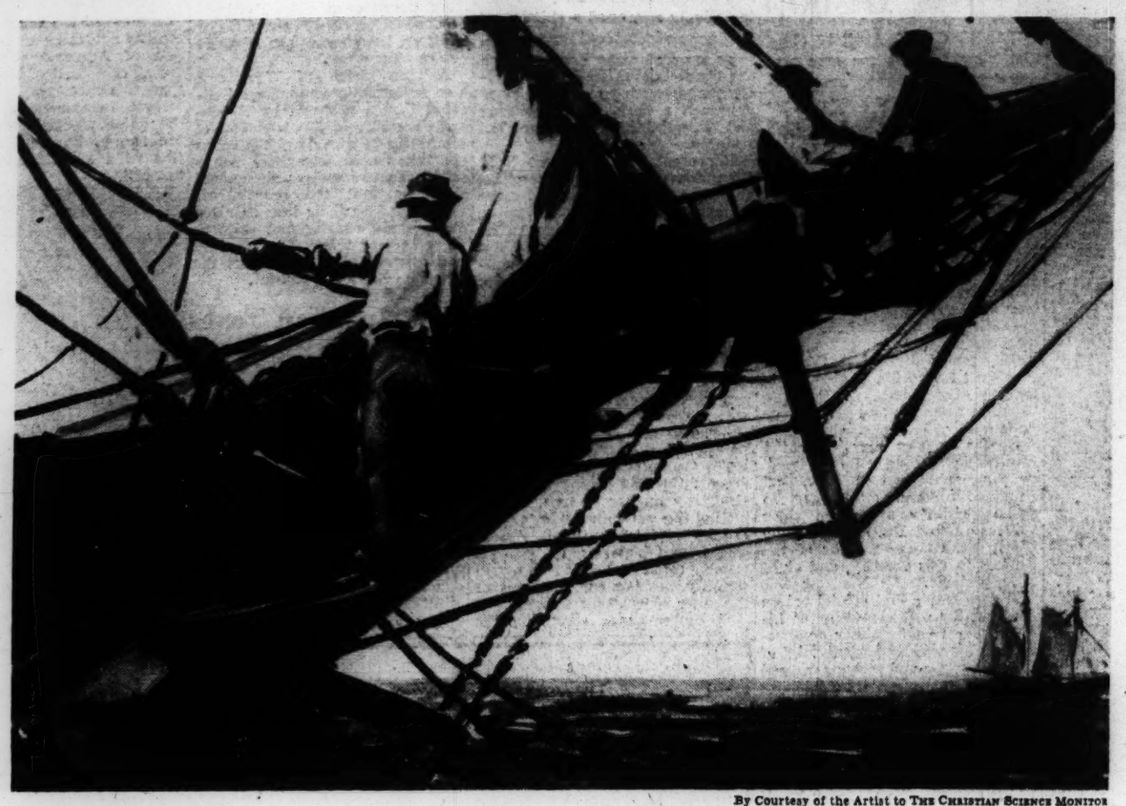

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FIXING THE JIBS: *A Water Color by Vladimir Pavlosky*

THE WATER COLORS of Vladimir Pavlosky portray scenes of the New England countryside and seashore. For him, Gloucester is a favorite source of subject matter, Gloucester Harbor, the shipping and the fisheries. Mr. Pavlosky has studied the diligent fishermen at the job, preparing their boats, mending their nets, surveying their haul.

The brush of the water colorist shapes the forms in a few strokes. It characterizes the fluid water, the swaying boats at anchor, and the occupied workmen. This detail of preparation shows the seamen "Fixing the Jibs." Mr. Pavlosky found the composition on an oblique direction appealing, and all the details of mast and rigging provide an eventfulness to a striking pattern.

D. A.

Ein besseres Selbst

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WER sehnt sich nicht nach einem froheren Anblick, einem besseren Selbst, einem geistigeren Sinn des Daseins? Der Offenbarer Johannes war sich des wahren Seins geistig so bewußt, daß er „einen neuen Himmel und eine neue Erde sah", wo „der Tod nicht mehr sein wird, noch Leid noch Geschrei noch Schmerz mehr sein wird", und wo alles neu gemacht wird (vgl. Offenb. K. 21).

Die materiellen Sinne bieten dem menschlichen Gemüt fortwährend ihre trügerischen Bilder dar—etwas zu ersehnen oder etwas zu vermeiden; etwas zu bedauern oder etwas, um damit zu prahlen; etwas oder jemand zu fürchten oder zu besitzen; eine Welt im Krieg oder einen vorübergehenden Frieden; oder es kann ein Luftschloß der Befriedigung des materiellen Sinnes oder persönlicher Macht sein, das die Schätze der Wahrheit entwendet und unsern geistigen Blick trübt. Dies sind lauter Schatten des fleischlichen Gemüts, alle dazu angetan, die Gedanken der Menschen zu verstricken.

Wer der materialistischen Herausforderung entgegentreten und sie zum Schweigen bringen will, muß wahr denken und mit geistig wissenschaftlicher Klarheit sehen. Es ist nicht klug, auch nur einen Augenblick mit Teilnahmlosigkeit, Gleichgültigkeit oder Selbstsucht zu vergeuden. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 1): „Güte enthüllt einen andern Anblick und ein anderes Selbst, das scheinbar in Schatten gehüllt ist, aber durch die Entwicklungen des fortschreitenden Denkens ans Licht kommt, wodurch wir die Macht der Wahrheit und der Liebe, die Kranken zu heilen, erkennen".

Es gibt vielerlei Finsternis, worin der wahre Anblick und das wahre Selbst verborgen zu sein scheinen; aber „die Entwicklungen des fortschreitenden Denkens" in der göttlichen Wissenschaft stellen die hypnotische Unwahrheit des materiellen Eindrucks bloß und bringen das geistige Urbild—den Menschen, der das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes ist—ans Licht. Das wahre Selbst jedes einzelnen ist heute hier, und er kann es erkennen und kann es sein; aber es gibt kein anderes Selbst. Indem uns dies klar wird, finden wir Gott und die Menschenbrüderschaft—den neuen Himmel und die neue Erde.

Was für Verhüllungen verdunkeln unser wirkliches Sein? Es können sein: unharmonische Zustände im Heim; vielleicht soziale oder wirtschaftliche Ungerechtigkeit, die Groll und Entmutigung erregen; vielleicht Krankheit, eine versklavende Gewohnheit oder Verlust. Wie kann das „fortschreitende Denken" diese Verhüllungen beseitigen? Der Rechtdenkende weiß, daß sein Heim im göttlichen Gemüt ist, im Haushalt Gottes, wo es weder Streit noch Zwietracht, keinen Grund für Groll oder Entmutigung gibt, wo alle die Söhne und Töchter Gottes sind, vollständig, befriedigt, in Seiner Wahrheit geborgen, Seine Liebe ausdrückend. Er weiß auch, daß er nicht nach dem Fleisch wandelt; denn der Mensch ist nicht materiell, sondern geistig, zum Bild und Gleichnis Gottes gemacht. Der Mensch wandelt mit Gott, heil, harmonisch und frei. Er weiß, daß sogar der Glaube an den Tod mit seinem Schrecken und Leid überwunden wird, wenn sich das Denken zu geistigen Höhen erhebt.

Eine der zu beseitigenden hartnäckigsten Verhüllungen ist die, die Männer und Frauen als Personen hohen oder niederen Standes, mit überlegenen oder unzulänglichen Eigenschaften, als reich oder arm, intelligent oder einfältig, als selbstsüchtig, unaufrichtig, schwach, lasterhaft, grausam darstellt—eine ganz falsche Ansicht. Aber für den, dessen Denken geistig fortschreitet, ist nur die Verhüllung falsch, nicht die Person. Im Geist der Wahrheit und der Liebe, der „nichts Böses denkt", sieht er seine Mitmenschen so, wie er selber erkannt sein will und wie das göttliche Gemüt, Gott, ihn ewig erkennt—als fehlerlos, vollkommen, Sein Licht, Seine Liebe, Seine Substanz widerspiegelnd. Wir beweisen das wahre Selbst, wenn wir einander so sehen und erkennen, wie Gott uns erkennt, und die Vollständigkeit Seiner Schöpfung erkennen.

Die wahre Wesenseinheit jedes einzelnen geht aus Gott hervor und ist der Ausdruck Seiner Gegenwart, Seines Lichts und Seiner Herrlichkeit. Es gibt keinen andern Ursprung, keine andere Herkunft, keinen andern Aufbau, keine andere Erbschaft oder Anhäufung. Dieses echte Selbst kann nicht im Sündennebel verborgen oder in die Schatten der Materie oder materiellen Denkens eingehüllt sein; denn der geistig intelligent Denkende kehrt den Irrtum um und löscht das unharmonische mentale Bild durch die geistigen Tatsachen des Seins aus, wodurch er in seinem Denken beständig ein vollkommeneres Selbst, einen göttlicheren Anblick herstellt.

Paulus sagt in dem berühmten 13. Kapitel seines 1. Briefs an die Korinther: „Denn unser Wissen ist Stückwerk, und unser Weissagen ist Stückwerk. Wenn aber kommen wird das Vollkommene, so wird das Stückwerk aufhören. . . . Wir sehen jetzt durch einen Spiegel in einem dunkeln Wort; dann aber von Angesicht zu Angesicht. Jetzt erkenne ich's stückweise; dann aber werde ich erkennen, gleichwie ich erkannt bin". Die göttliche Wissenschaft enthüllt die wahre Idee Gottes, und in dieser Wissenschaft sehen wir gleichwie Christus Jesus den vollkommenen Menschen der Schöpfung Gottes.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 264): „Wenn wir den Weg in der Christlichen Wissenschaft begreifen lernen und des Menschen geistiges Sein erkennen, werden wir Gottes Schöpfung sehen und verstehen—alle Herrlichkeiten der Erde und des Himmels und des Menschen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.

On the Charles

It is early spring;
The wind cross-hatches the river surface
With sprawling transient areas
Darker in the dim morning of the year.

And, as I watch, a racing shell
Driven by a boy
Cuts through the ruffled
And unruffled plane
With easy certainty,
Its delicate wake leading straightly
Under the bridge by Eliot House,
The wake contracting
To a tiny string of bubbles
Broken here and there
By the action of the uneven wind.

ROGER CHALLIS

Planning the Project of Fruitlands

IT WAS A sharp and cold afternoon early in June when Lane and the Alcotts arrived at the farm which was to be the scene of their new experiment in associative living. The place was not of Alcott's choosing. Alcott had preferred the cliffs overlooking the Sudbury River where it narrowed below Fairhaven Bay. One May afternoon he and Lane had walked from Concord along the river to this spot, high above the stream where it passed by a dark clump of trees, and where nature charmed the eye with her distinct and perfect painting. Here, as they sauntered through the woodland or paused to talk in the young orchard, Alcott's head had been full of poetic dreams of a cottage, and gardens, and fields. It was a scene loved by Emerson and Thoreau, too. But it was Lane's money which was to make their scheme possible, and so Alcott had to yield the point. Lane had chosen the Wyman farm, about fourteen miles from Concord, and some two miles from the village of Harvard. They had decided to call their new home Fruitlands, because, eventually, fruit was to be their chief article of food.

When all was said and done, however, Alcott was not displeased with Lane's choice. For picturesque beauty of landscape, the spot had few rivals near Concord. It lay some distance from a public road, with not another house to break the view, and breathed quiet and tranquillity. From the highest part, the friends agreed, the prospect was sublime. A semicircle of undulating mountains stretched from south to west, Wachusett and Monadnock conspicuous in the distance, the whole scene disposed in green hills and valleys, in fields and woods. The house itself stood on the slope of a slowly descending strip of land, with a grove of trees and Still River beyond, and the Shaker village across the stream and still farther away. There were clusters of nut trees, maples, and pines, and from the granite hills above broke several springs of delicious water—none better, they thought, in Massachusetts. . . .

Sometimes, as they rested from their planting and other labors, Alcott and Lane walked proudly about their estate, consoling themselves with the thought that the present actualities would soon yield to manifold better things. The poor accommodations of the old house need not long be endured. There, in the nearer copse, their new cottages would stand. It would be no great task to lead water to every house from the springs on the upper hill. Gardens would displace the meadows on the south where the cattle now grazed. Some day there would be bounteous orchards, and Fruitlands would justify its name.—From "Sheltering Tree; a Story of the Friendship of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Amos Bronson Alcott," by HUBERT H. HOELTJE (Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press).

It All Revolves About Four Lambs

OF ALL LEGENDS, the one I love the most is about Saint Bride, the patron saint of lambs. She comes across the misty hills with her flocks of soon-to-be-born lambs; and, if you are awake in that pearly hour that is not quite daylight, and if you listen, there is always the chance that you might hear the little piping voices of lambs coming to earth, looking for mother sheep.

About the middle of the rainy season when the grass is sweet and green, when there are hyacinths and shooting stars and golden poppies on the hills, when the white lilac is blooming and the blue is about to blossom out—that is the time when we can expect our lambs. Sometimes we wonder if they will really come, our flock being so small, and pasture so hidden; and Saint Bride has so many lambs to leave with the big ranches. But I think she knows how much we love her lambs; how, if she leaves us only two or three, we will be grateful beyond words, and the lambs will have a happy lamb-hood to look back upon when they are grown sheep. Though we know it is near time for her visit, we are always taken by surprise when suddenly there are new lambs in our pasture.

♪ ♪ ♪

So it happened that, in the middle of a sunny afternoon, Palomino started out to catch a horse to ride and suddenly uttered a little shriek. "They're here!" she cried, and I went running, knowing exactly what she means. Lupe, the young ewe, was in a sheltered place behind the barn, busy admiring her twin daughters. The lambs were gazing at the world out of wondering slate-blue eyes, occasionally piping in trembling small voices, standing on spraddling legs. We couldn't wait to pick them up and hug them. One of the touching things about small new creatures is their feeling of security. These just knew that all was well in this warm sunny world, and they were determined to make the most of things.

♪ ♪ ♪

Their coats were soft and wrinkled, tightly curled. Their heads looked large, because their necks were thin, and their ears in evidence. Hoofs were big, all out of proportion, and skimpy tails were ready to twitch with joy. We sniffed their delicious lamby-smelling fleeces, for the farm sweetness of a lamb's coat is as spring-like a fragrance as lilac on the hills.

"So this is spring!" we told each other; and, each cuddling a lamb, sat down on the sunny side of the barn. Lupe sniffed happily at us and the twins, then turned to take some bites of grass. We sat silently admiring our lambs, thinking of names for them. The black-faced one should be Cindy, we thought, and her sister, whiter of fleece, should be Sylvia.

♪ ♪ ♪

Palomino whispered: "Look!"

There was motion in the tall grass under a wild tobacco bush, a pair of ears stood upright, a quivering nose twinkled at us. It was a baby cottontail rabbit, the first one we had seen this year. He hopped into the open, nibbled some clover, peered at us, considered us of little importance. He was so small he could have been cupped in two hands, but he felt quite large enough to look after himself. We hoped he would come nearer; but suddenly he kicked up his heels and vanished, and we laughed because it had been a humming-bird that scared him away. But, anyway, the world seemed more spring-like than ever. Not only lambs, but a baby rabbit.

The lambs woke and were hungry and after that they wanted to play. Cindy leaped in the air, Sylvia shook her head and tried to prance a little. Neither as yet was aware of the other.

♪ ♪ ♪

Two mornings later, Saint Bride remembered to leave Peter and Benjamin. I found them in the barn with their mother, January, and the barn looked full of lambs. Peter and Benjamin and Sylvia and Cindy, every one bleating at once. The little rams, though two days younger than the ewes, were already a little larger and every bit as frisky.

I carried them, their mothers hurrying after me, to the garden and put them down on the grass. Carlos, the calf, came to look at them. Carlos is a calf who likes to know all about everything that is going on, and the sight of the lambs sent him cavorting around an orange tree. Carlos isn't much older than those lambs; but, being bigger and having been here a few days longer, he feels almost patronizing. It is as if he feels he must show them around, and all day long Carlos is not far from those lambs.

♪ ♪ ♪

And neither are we. All activities in this place seem to revolve around four lambs. The cattle and the horses are in the background; it is the lambs we think of when it starts to rain and, when the sun shines bright, we say: "What heavenly weather for lambs!" When a cool breeze comes up in the afternoon, we think: "Now the lambs will want to play," and we have to leave everything to watch their frolic. There are times when life is almost too lovely to be borne, and a lamb has got to express it in some way; so these simply go mad with bouncing on stiffly-held legs, leaping into the air, dashing this way and that, and never, for one second, forgetting to be as graceful as ballet dancers.

We feel that Saint Bride was especially good to us this year.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

The Wall of the World Was Down

"When I go up this ledge and come out home,
I do not feel like talking," said my friend.
"It was that way the day I found this place,
And it will always be so to the end."

We climbed up through this year's bright balsam boughs
And came out bare on blue eternity,
Tall trees and ledges fell away below
The long and knife-edged mountain of the sea.

We came out as a boy with young blue eyes
Might come out on some young and summer day
And see a whole wall blue with the deep eyes
Of morning-glories, and have nothing to say.

More than half the circle of the world
Curved hollow blue from clean north to clear south,
A single golden island climbed that hill
With a bone of ivory in its mouth.

Silence was best before so vast a thing:
It was alive, and where its dark weight leant
Against the yellow earth it made a sound,
Deep and fierce, and shook the continent.

Any man could see that something holy
Was going on. The slow, blue breakers shocked
With measured vehemence. It seemed as though
A mysterious cradle was being rocked.

No wonder if a strong man coming home
To such a place turned boy and acted shy;
The wall of the world was down, and this man heard
The mother of all life sing her lullaby.

ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN

Victoria at the Play

OCCASIONALLY, there were little diversions: the evening might be spent at the opera or at the play. Next morning the royal critic was careful to note down her impressions. "It was Shakespeare's tragedy of *Hamlet*, and we came in at the beginning of it. Mr. Charles Kean (son of old Kean) acted the part of Hamlet, and I must say beautifully. His conception of this very difficult, and I may almost say incomprehensible, character is admirable; his delivery of all the fine long speeches quite beautiful; he is excessively graceful and all of his action and attitudes are good, though not at all good-looking in face. . . . I came away just as *Hamlet* was over." Later on she went to see Macready in *King Lear*. The story was new to her; she knew nothing about it, and at first she took very little interest in what was passing on the stage; she preferred to chatter and laugh with the Lord Chamberlain. But, as the play went on, her mood changed; her attention was fixed, and then she laughed no more. Yet she was puzzled; it seemed a strange, a horrible business. What did Lord M. think? Lord M. thought it was a very fine play, but to be sure, "a rough, coarse play, written for those times, with exaggerated characters." "I'm glad you've seen it," he added. But, undoubtedly, the evenings which she enjoyed most were those on which there was dancing. She was always ready enough to seize any excuse—the arrival of cousins—a birthday—a gathering of young people—to give the command for that. Then when the band played, and the figures of the dancers swayed to the music, and she felt her own figure swaying too, with youthful spirits so close on every side—then her happiness reached its height, her eyes sparkled, she must go on and on into the small hours of the morning. —From "Queen Victoria," by LYTTON STRACHEY. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
founded by Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

A source of spiritual power for all is The Christian Science Journal, described by Mary Baker Eddy as "designed to bring health and happiness to all households wherein it is permitted to enter, and to confer increased power to be good and to do good" (Miscellaneous Writings, 262). In the year 1883, shortly after establishing herself in Boston, and while preaching, writing, teaching, healing, and organizing, Mrs. Eddy founded The Christian Science Journal. Each month it carries helpful and inspiring articles and editorials, as well as testimonies of Christian Science healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. This directory is found in no other Christian Science publication. Price one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; one issue, 35c.

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NAME_____
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British Plan to Strip Reich of War Potentials as Hitler Sands Run Out

Newspapers and 'Talkies' Seen Part of Postwar Car

Electronics key to automobile equipped with news hot off facsimile radio—Dashboard to reveal red and green traffic lights and radio police can enter with instructions.

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Postwar automobiles, profiting from wartime electronics, can be equipped to print little newspapers by facsimile radio, receive newsreel scenes by television, heed road instructions from radio police, turn on lights at darkness automatically, and observe red and green traffic signals on the dashboard—with sound effects of music to focus attention.

This forecast was made recently before the New York Electrical Society by Dr. Orestes H. Caldwell, Editor of Electronic Industries, who also added that electronic photocells will report your speed to police.

Boon to Furnishings

Wooden floors and furniture are nearly mar-proof if treated by a simple chemical process just developed by E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co. For treatment, the wood is soaked, under heat and pressure in a compound of urea and formaldehyde, both cheap, common chemicals whose raw materials are coal, air, and water.

Balsa, one of the lightest natural woods, almost fluffy in appearance, becomes harder than ebony, nature's hardest wood. Hitherto commercially useless, softwood can be made harder than the ebony which takes hundreds of years to grow.

The wood of a thousand species of American home trees, at present unused, can be made to rival imported woods. The discovery promises the nation a postwar self-sufficiency in lumber for all uses, the company believes.

Nearly mar-proof, the treated wood when damaged needs only to be smoothed and rubbed, achieving a polish like marble.

The process also uses sawdust, shavings, leather, bamboo, and other materials, to be molded into permanent shapes, with the texture of wood or any desired design.

Plastic Piping

Ten thousand warplanes, newly equipped with a pipe made of cotton, asbestos and a plastic, are paving the way for postwar uses of a lighter, more economical tubing for homes, office buildings, trains, busses, and ships, as well as commercial airliners.

Saving welding, riveting, die-casting, and fitting of metallic joints, the new pipe developed by United States Rubber Company can be installed and twisted by hand, and hardened by heat to any degree desired.

In warplanes, it is being used to heat carburetors, cool turbo-superchargers, and form fire walls. With it, temperature controls are made for bombsights and flexible defrosters for windshields.

'Vest-Pocket' Furnace

A "vest-pocket" furnace that can be hung from an attic rafter and heat a 10-room house will be available after the war, according to its present promise in drying soldiers' laundry and in de-icing airplane wings.

The Stewart-Warner Corporation of New York explained that a smaller heater, eight inches in diameter and nine inches high, with fan and blower complete, can be recessed in a room wall or in floor or ceiling, costing $20 to $30 per room, at prewar prices.

The hermetically sealed heater, using a spiral acceleratnig flow design, is made of stainless steel alloy, burning gasoline. It is adaptable to fuel oil or natural gas, which could be piped from a tank in lawn or cellar.

Lengthen Tool Use

Increasing the life of mechanical cutting tools from two to 50 times, a process "wholly new in metallurgy" was described recently in Birmingham, Ala., at the spring meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

As explained by Axel Lundbye, Chief Engineer of the Crowell Collier Publishing Company, the new method involves plating chromium on steel, after which it was soaked in hot oil at 350 degrees F. for an hour. The chromium becomes an integral part of the underlying material through the release of hydrogen. The treatment prevents peeling and scaling down of the base metal when pressure is applied.

New Clothes Daily?

"We may see the day when we will put on new clothes every time we dress, sending our soiled synthetic garments to be reclaimed rather than cleaned or washed," according to Dr. Frank A. Schoenfeld, technical supervisor of the chemical division of B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio.

Thermoplastic fiber wearing apparel made by paper manufacturing techniques instead of by weaving, may usher in the day when, he said, a person would tear off a suit as he would a paper towel, to be discarded as soon as soiled.

Good Australians Soon to Be Good Americans

Associated Press

Brides of American Soldiers Ready to Sail

They arrived at San Francisco on April 19, 90 of them—not all brides, but some of them fiancées. From there they will scatter to all parts of the United States to make their homes in a strange land. This picture was taken at an Australian port just prior to sailing.

Curtin Leaves San Francisco For War Talks

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20 (AP)—Australia's Prime Minister John Curtin and his party of 16 military and diplomatic aides were en route today to Washington for conferences with President Roosevelt.

Mr. Curtin left San Francisco last night after a day's stopover and a press conference, which he keynoted with "homage to the gallantry of America's fighting men and the skill of her commanders" and at which he asserted that "whatever the military plan, Australia shall share in it."

The impact of the war, Mr. Curtin said at his press conference, caused the Australian and New Zealand Governments to enter into a Pacific Charter of Permanent Co-operation.

The agreement reached at January consultations provides for certain statements of common purpose, he said, including.

1. No final peace settlement with any allied enemy until all hostilities are completed.

2. Japanese Pacific territories should be disposed of only with the agreement of New Zealand and Australia.

3. Disposal of Japanese Pacific holdings should be part of the general Pacific settlement.

4. The two governments proposed a postwar South and Southwest Pacific Zone of Defense and establishment of an international air jurisdiction of the separate nations concerned.

Golden Gate Swings Welcome To Brides From 'Down Under'

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20 (AP)—Ninety young Australian women, brides and fiancees of U. S. servicemen have arrived here, curious and hopeful about life in this country.

Clothes and food were their first interest as they looked forward to a life about which so many glowing tales had been told them by the Americans in Australia.

"We've been very curious about America," said Mrs. Doris Jean Lebash.

"The American boys back home (in Melbourne) bluntly told some of us we in Australia were ten years behind the times. They told us we couldn't wear these kind of clothes, and they told us we'd never see such beautiful girls as we'd see in this country.

"I'm waiting to be shown," she commented firmly, but pleasantly. She had her mild complaint, offered banteringly:

"We don't like your American food very much. The bread is too sweet, the butter too salty. But we should learn to get along, just so we can get some good Irish stew now and then."

Mrs. Lebash seemed unaware that she had one advantage over American women. She was wearing silk stockings. They weren't hard to get in Australia—assuming you wanted to spend your clothes coupons for them, she said.

Mrs. Lebash married Marine Corp. Joseph Lee Lebash of Shinnston, W. Va. She hopes his leave is not up, because she counts on rejoining him there.

With Mrs. Lebash was her five-month-old daughter, Barbara Anne.

She was one of 14 children, some of them only four or five months old, who came over on the boat. These children automatically became U. S. citizens with their entry into this country, provided they spend five years under the U. S. Flag. Their mothers may apply for citizenship after two years.

The war brides will scatter to all parts of the nation, going to the homes of their husbands. Mrs. Jeanie McCullough is going to Cleveland, Ohio, where the family of her husband, Seaman 1/c Robert McCullough lives. Mrs. Mavis Waidler is going to Deposit, N. Y.

Chidlaw Gets Honor For Jet-Plane Work

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Benjamin W. Chidlaw has received the Legion of Merit for his work in supervising development of the first successful American jet-propelled plane.

The presentation "for exceptional achievement," was made by Maj. Gen. Barney M. Giles, Chief of the Army Air Staff. General Chidlaw, who lives in Washington, is Chief of the Matériel Division of the Army Air Forces, and Assistant Chief of Air Staff for matériel, maintenance, and distribution.

He was commissioned to explore the possibilities of jet-propulsion planes in September, 1941, and the first successful American model was developed just a little more than a year later.

Congress Gets Assurances Of Its Say on Oil

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Congressional investigators today called upon the Administration to seek the co-operation of American oil interests in its efforts to guarantee a postwar supply of gasoline and fuel oil for the nation.

Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut, Chairman of the Senate's Petroleum Policy Committee, told reporters that the "grave and far-reaching" effect of oil on the future security called for "candid and open-minded co-operation" of Government and industry.

With public hearings scheduled to open early in May, when Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes will tell his story of the need for a 1,250-mile Saudi-Arabian pipe line, Senator Maloney made it clear that:

1. Congress will write its own oil policy rather than "formalize by legislation a policy previously determined by others."

2. Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the heads of other departments have given the Committee assurance "Congress will be fully consulted in advance of final commitments," including any decision to go ahead with the pipe line from the Persian Gulf Area to the Mediterranean.

3. The Committee is aware that the determination of a petroleum policy involves "understandings, arrangements or agreements with other countries" with possible broad influence on foreign policy.

Nazis Flood East Belgium To 'Protect' Its Residents

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 20—Evidence is mounting rapidly which shows that not only the Netherlands but also considerable portions of Belgium are in process of being inundated.

Flooding by the Nazis of parts of the north Belgian coast already has necessitated the evacuation of many tens of thousands of Belgians to the eastern sections of the country.

Examination of Axis and Axis-controlled newspapers discloses the German timetable for turning the "forefield" of the Atlantic Wall into a network of swamps and shallow lakes which will be difficult for mechanized forces to penetrate.

Propaganda Tool

Reports from the Axis press also show how the Germans use the flooding as a propaganda weapon. If people are driven from their homes and fields and their pastures are destroyed, it is all the Allies' fault, the Germans insist. They even try to claim credit, somewhat naively, for what they call "protecting" the Belgian and Dutch people from the Anglo-American and Bolshevik hordes who "want to ravish" their goods.

Air bombardments, said DNB on March 16, would "follow the horrors of land warfare and vast areas would be flooded. Possibly during the fighting, flood gates would be destroyed and enormous volumes of water would cover the low-lying land. The economic consequences of such flooding would be terrible and cause considerable loss of human life."

As far as Belgium is concerned, the first steps were taken as long ago as Feb. 1, when, according to the Hangsche Courant of March 31, an order "to shut the sluices" was given along the Belgian coast with the result that "large areas along the north coast of Belgium were flooded."

Flooding Slow Way

The paper further cites Das Reich as saying, "The Germans could have taken the easiest way and opened the sluices at high tide, closing them again at low tide. The flooding would have taken effect within record time, but enormous areas of agricultural land would have been laid waste for several years by salt water." However, German authorities warn against overoptimism and announce that when really necessary, inundation with salt water will be inevitable.

Meanwhile, the whole population of Ostend has been evacuated with the exception of a few fishermen. So have the majority of the inhabitants of Coxyde and Ostduirkerke, West Flanders. According to the Belgian newspaper Volk en Staat, the majority—42,000—have gone to Audenarde, East Flanders. In addition to these coastal inundations, parts of Antwerp and the adjoining River Scheldt appear to have been flooded, presumably in order to hinder the Allies from using the port facilities.

A feature of the evacuation stressed by Le Soir is that most of those concerned are "old people burdened with bundles containing their most precious possessions."

The suggestion clearly is that those young persons who had managed to avoid being mobilized for forced labor in Germany had gone into hiding among Belgium's many thousands of "refractories."

Intoxication at Pearl Harbor Denied

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20 (AP)—Admiral Thomas C. Hart, official investigator of the tragedy of Pearl Harbor, said yesterday he would "absolutely deny" that intoxication among servicemen had anything whatever to do with the huge loss in the Japanese attack which opened the Pacific war.

The retired commander of the Asiatic fleet told newsmen at a press conference that the conduct of servicemen on the evening of Dec. 6, 1941, had been shown to be "exemplary" in comparison to week-end activities elsewhere.

He declined further comment on his investigation, pending its completion and his formal report. The Admiral has just returned to the mainland from the Central Pacific.

Admiral Hart, in commenting on the Pacific war generally, said he found that "quite a number of enlisted men and young officers" who previously had served under him were "disposed to be critical of minor complaints and such things as strikes" on the home front, but that they were "filled with admiration for the leadership under which they are fighting."

British Fishermen Mend Their Nets

People Are Like That ..... *By I. E. Y.*

Fishermen on the southern coast of England are still mending their nets.

These are a laconic folk, with the salt of the sea in their beards when they have them, and, in their words, when they use them.

They don't say much about it, but the order which since April 1 has turned the south coast into a restricted invasion springboard zone has even further curtailed their limited fishing operations. There are innumerable regulations—so many places where you can't fish and things you can't do where you can fish.

So many a fisherman sits on a granite slab outside a fish-shack door or in the middle of a trawler deck, quietly working a bit of new hemp—when he can get it—into his net. Occasionally he may pause a moment to look up at a flight of four-engined bombers zooming across the Channel toward Ostend or toward Boulogne.

Sometimes the planes overhead are not British or American. Then when he does drag his nets near Lizard Point or Beachy Head, he may haul in a plank or two from the hull of a fishing smack ripped apart by machine-gun fire. Or he may leave his fishing to make for the hazy coast of France in a minesweeper to clear the channels of hidden danger. It is a task in which the British are not alone. For as Reuters reports this week, Newfoundland seamen are operating mine sweepers along Britain's "E boat alley."

But the fishermen do find a time to use their nets.

For despite these incidents, a prosperous, if limited, wartime fishing trade flourishes.

The price of fish is high, for, in warring Britain, fish is a vital food.

The risks of fishing are high, too.

But plaice at 30 cents a pound is good money to the trawlers.

Local men, whose forebears for generations have fished this coast and who built the defenses against Napoleon, are pulling in their nets within enemy shore.

Cherished Possession

George Taylor, an old campaigner of World War I, is a typical World War II fisherman. He has no particular place to eat and sleep, and he's not the type to lug around baggage. But he does have one cherished possession. He showed it somewhat shyly to an Associated Press correspondent—a crumpled, soiled, mimeographed piece of paper secreted in his old blue jersey. It's his sailing instructions for the evacuation of Dunkirk.

Said George: "We couldn't do much, for we only had the Minnie over there, that little boat. But they used us as a decoy for 'Jerry' to shoot at, while the other bigger boats slipped in and took the men off. So I'm back at the old job, or half of it, because before the war I had a nice little fish and chip place as a side line. But 'Jerry' got that in 1940."

Strafed by Nazis

And there's James Locke, who has won two medals in the past year. Once his fishing smack was strafed by a dive bomber and his two companions killed. Again, blazing oil, lighted by an incendiary bomb, threatened to consume the boat, but James fought the flames and brought the little boat to harbor. "You can't dodge those planes when you've got the nets out," was his dry comment.

Bill, a native of a near-by coastal town, is the best skipper along the coast, they say. A veteran of World War I, he skippered a pleasure steamer at Dunkirk, and brought it back, not once, but twice, torn by bullets and filled with men.

Bill has his own personal dislike for the Nazis because of what happened when he picked up two German airmen at sea. He says, "Their plane crashed near our nets. We asked them first if they'd been the two who bombed my house. But they didn't understand, so we hauled them in anyhow, and shut them up below. And do you know, they ate all my breakfast which was ready there—every scrap."

Down by the docks, it's Captain Paine who stands and watches, giving his advice to new fishermen. When he retired from his work as skipper of the local fishing fleet, he built a rough tarred shack, and there the natives came to purchase the "best fish in town." A "tip-and-run" raider demolished the hut, but Captain Paine still goes down by the slips, especially when the east wind dropped.

Tied up at the docks with the trawl boats are strange naval craft.

In the same streets with the natives are men in military uniform.

The natives are well trained. Nobody asks questions, and nobody would answer any.

Fisherfolk on the southern coast continue to mend their nets, quietly.

Allied Grip on Industry Would Bar New 'Führer'

Debate in House of Lords outlines controls for nitrate and other key German plants.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 20—While the British Government officially has declared its determination to do all humanly possible to curb Germany's war potential, it is equally plain that as wide differences of opinion exist here as in the United States concerning the means and methods whereby this end is achievable.

This conclusion stands out unambiguously from the current House of Lords debate on Lord Vansittart's motion that the Government should appoint a committee of natural scientists to prepare a practical and efficacious scheme particularly for the control or elimination of Germany's nitrate and hydrogenation plants.

By such a motion, Lord Vansittart sought to advance further toward the goal which he describes as unilateral total and permanent disarmament.

Overindustrialization Blamed

He stated he assumed there would be inter-Allied control of German heavy industries and prohibition of industries and manufactures such as aircraft, machine tools, synthetic petrol, and rubber. Germany's overindustrialization he held responsible for much of the world's present appalling troubles.

Therefore he considered reasonable deindustrialization to be essential to Europe's postwar safety—otherwise "any scheme of disarmament . . . will begin as another farce but end in another tragedy."

Later speakers, while supporting Lord Vansittart's fundamental desire to do all possible to prevent future German aggression, also showed that they felt his proposals did not solve the actual problem, which went further and deeper and was more complicated than merely preventing German manufacture of war explosives, etc.

Broad Differences

Differences existed broadly as to whether it was advisable to destroy German war industries or to control them, for the following reasons: Either such actions would not effectively prevent future war or could not be applied or later would have serious economic repercussions on postwar Europe.

Lord Strabolgi, Labor Peer, considered the destruction of German heavy industries a retrograde move because these would be helpful in reconstruction, while prevention of German production of nitrates would be a great loss to European agriculture, which would need them badly as fertilizers.

The Earl of Perth, who had years of experience with the League of Nations, considered it probably would be necessary to apply a number of different methods to achieve the required end.

These include depriving Germany of the right to build such war weapons as battleships, submarines, tanks, etc., beyond a fixed caliber, depriving it of the right to acquire certain essential war metals and minerals.

Official Position

Lord Cherwell, Paymaster General, responding for the Government, summed up the official position thus: "His Majesty's Government are prepared to take every step and will take every step possible, however inconvenient it may be, to prevent a recurrence [of the world disaster resulting from German action]. No tenderness to the enemy or trouble it may involve to him will be allowed to stand in the way."

The Government could not go further under present conditions except to add that this naturally is but the first step and that general co-operation of the Allies is essential to success. To this end, it was pointed out wisely that it is essential for Britain to know exactly its policy.

This debate and so many deliberations on disarmament by various international organizations in the past 20 years stress the viewpoint that to achieve anything lasting, the problem must be seen from a number of very different aspects.

Differences of Opinion

Thus military considerations may clash with political, economic with moral, while through all comes the question whether it is fundamentally a problem not of things but of the people who control those things.

A clear example of this is the manner in which armaments control of Germany was carried out after World War I. The control was not thorough or properly carried out, otherwise the Germans could not have started so early upon rearmament.

Further, whatever is said in deliberate assemblies such as the House of Lords always must reckon with the views of the general electorate, which may change much during the course of the important first few years after the war. The action or inaction during that period of "walking and not fainting" will be the basic test for any Allied policy toward German disarmament, or for that matter toward any postwar reconstruction problem.

German 'leader' turns to youth as one hope with even press admitting lost cause.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 20—Britons are not much given to recalling earlier utterances of politicians for the purpose of refutation, but it perhaps is pardonable that on Hitler's 55th birthday, the press here should reprint his statement at the outbreak of the war, "I prefer a war now to when I am 55."

When Hitler spoke these words to British Ambassador Sir Neville Henderson, he assumed he had chosen the most auspicious moment for war—in 1939. And for the first three years of the war, everything seemed to fall in with his expansionist plans.

Today, however, even the German-controlled press sums up the situation as follows: "Space-devouring time has consumed the greatest part of our conquest in the East, masses from the steppes are surging against Europe's heart with an intensity unforeseeable and unimaginable. In the air the western enemy has broken into the heart of Europe, while in the south the doors have been opened by ignominous treason, and even the west, which German arms seemed to have definitely eliminated from the war, will again become a battlefield. . . . The only certainty is that for a long time the war has been running against us, and it is uncertain how long it will continue."

Nazis Look to Youth

Simultaneously, however, the Nazis continue to look in the same direction, to Nazi-trained youth, for their support. Hitler's birthday is the special occasion on which Hitler Youth and Hitler "Mädel" take oath to Hitler. The 1933-34 age groups have just been enrolled in the German Jungvolk and League of Jungmädel, respectively.

The main feature of the enrollment, the pledge, was read over the radio by Reich Youth Leader Arthur Axmann.

He chose to radiocast simultaneously a proclamation to German youth from Marienburg in East Prussia, once the bulwark of Teutonic knights and which he described as a symbol of "Our mission to be a strong shield of the west against the eastern menace."

To youth leaders around him he declared, "The militant spirit and attitude of these young bearers of arms crowns the work of armament production workers. Every hostel, school and home and workplace must therefore be an anvil on which young Germany is forged for soldierly tasks where his capacity and resistance powers are hardened for victory."

Führer in Seclusion

The Germans ordered houses beflagged for this birthday celebration while the Führer himself was reported to be in seclusion at his Berchtesgaden retreat. It is doubtful if the issue of special postage stamps with the Führer's portrait will appeal today even to such enthuiastic philatelists as the Germans.

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels warns Germans there will be "many new trails." Invasion fears appear to have reached a new pitch, so that even the intense situation on the Russian front takes second place before the possibility of early Allied landings in the west. Behind Dr. Goebbels as he spoke at the Berlin Opera House on April 19 was a streamer carrying these words: "The walls are crumbling, but our hearts are firm."

Nazi leaders would like the Germans to apply this only to walls crumbling under Allied bombardment, but many of them also are thinking of the walls of the Reich fortress now crumbling and of other nonphysical resistances in the moral sphere which also are crumbling.

Emphasis upon the greater importance of the western front continues to be born up by German press comment, which underlines the Allies' great superiority in materials, but maintains that the most powerful Anglo-America air umbrella cannot paralyze the German counterweapons, especially the German fighter.

However, what is revealing is the number of references to "even if" the Allies secure bridgeheads on the Continent, if the Atlantic Wall is penetrated, etc. These are the kind of comments which were not mentioned and were unmentionable in Hitler's rosy days.

British Radio Calls: 'Flags Out for Hitler!'

By the Associated Press

The British Radio broadcast to the German people today:

"Flags out on Hitler's birthday! Flags out! It might be *his* last birthday."

United States monitors heard the radiocast.

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Wichita Leads Cities of U. S. In Per Capita War Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan.—Leading the cities of the United States in the value of war contracts awarded per capita is Wichita, Kan.—located in the State which always had based its claim to fame on the slogan that it grew the best wheat in the world.

Wichita's position was shown in a chart recently released by the National Conference Board of New York City, a fact-finding organization, and was for the period between June, 1940, and September, 1943.

Kansas ranked eighth among the states in the dollar volume of airplane contracts awarded from June, 1940, through December, 1943, according to the War Production Board's Bureau of Planning and Statistics, with $2,239,474,000 in contracts.

The story of how this type of high-precision work, amounting to $2,500,000,000, has been done in a state hundreds of miles from normal manufacturing centers, and the portent of this development in the postwar era is one of the interesting production stories of the war.

It was in Kansas that the method of subcontracting airplane work originated, and the program set up at Beech Aircraft Corporation, Wichita, by Willard M. Bashaw, Outside Production Manager, converted skeptics of the industry from an "it-can't-be-done" attitude to one of "how did you accomplish it?"

Subcontractors Do Fine Job

So outstanding was the job done by subcontractors under the Beech program that the Army Air Forces made a special study of the plan that had small town mechanics doing in their own shops work that allowed only tolerances measured in thousandths of one inch. This was in comparison with some of their peacetime work, which, as one of them described it, "could be measured with a piece of string or a yard stick."

The program started in 1939 when the Army and Navy began making increasingly heavier demands on the aviation industry. Beech officials realized their plant couldn't handle all of the orders that were coming in unless it were expanded to a size unjustified in normal times, and sought some method to share the job with other industries of Kansas and the Middle West. Also there was the element of getting into production as soon as possible.

A survey was made by Mr Bashaw and others of shops located in the area that might be suited to doing the type of work needed. The search was confined to middle western states, staying away from the heavy manufacturing centers and critical labor shortages.

This has been the plan followed since the inception of the program. Today Beech has subcontractors in 12 Midwest states, with strategically located branch offices.

Some Conversion Difficult

In some of the shops, the owners were able to convert easily from their previous work. In others, the job was entirely foreign to what they had been doing, but Beech co-operated with all, giving instruction in careful engineering and tooling. Close coordination was maintained between the factory and these outlying plants to insure an accurately scheduled flow of assemblies and parts.

That the result was successful was attested by the fact that Beech was one of the first airplane plants in its area to be given the Army and Navy E award, which has been twice renewed.

A record for production by the subcontracting method was established when 85 per cent of one type of trainer plane was produced by this department; in another model, it was 50 per cent, and in a third, 45 per cent.

In nearly all cases, the subcontractors were soon producing parts below the normal fixed-price base. They were able to do this, Mr. Bashaw explains, because of their ability to specialize on a certain production problem.

When the war ends, the Middle West will have an asset it never before possessed — a large pool of highly skilled manufacturing labor. It will have shops owning finer tools than ever before; and, perhaps more important, it will have the confidence gained from doing well what was once termed an impossible task.

Most of the owners of these shops are planning on work to be done when their present job of helping defeat the Axis is completed. And they are likely to succeed, especially if some disbeliever tells them "it can't be done."

Production Specialist

Willard W. Bashaw

Originator of subcontracting of airplane work in the Middle West.

Press Rights Brought Into Sedition Trial

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—United States Marshal John B. Colpoys quickly settled the matter of press representation today at the trial of 30 persons on seditious conspiracy charges by admitting all who had attended opening sessions.

With that controversy settled the court made ready to select a jury.

Before the doors opened, Prosecutor O. John Rogge asserted: "Nobody is more anxious to have all the press in than I am. If necessary we could bring in only a few prospective jurymen at a time instead of the whole panel."

Formal objections were drafted for presentation to Justice Edward C. Eicher after newspaper reporters, returning from a late afternoon recess, found the courtroom blocked by Deputy United States Marshals who told they they would be excluded throughout the selection of a jury.

Defense lawyers inside immediately began shouting for the press to come in, one of them, J. Austin Latimer, declaring the exclusion move was an "attack upon the freedom of the press."

United States Marshal John B. Colpoys, denying loudly that there was any thought to exclude the press, said all newsmen desiring could not be present because of the smallness of the room, but that they would be "represented." Clamor arose that there would be a "hand-picked" press, and defendants joined in cries of "star-chamber proceedings."

"We cannot have a fair trial if there is to be a hand-picked press and unless the public is present," declared Mr. Latimer.

Justice Eicher, reached later at his home, said he had "ordered that the press be granted permission to be present in my court room at all times."

"It may be necessary at certain times," he added, "such as during impanelling of the jury and because of the physical limitations of the room, to reduce the number of reporters now present. . . . If it becomes necessary to reduce the present number of reporters I shall ask the reporters themselves to make the selection of the men who shall be in court."

Warren as G. O. P. 'Keynoter' Not Barred From Candidacy

Continued from Page 1

istration, he might prefer a Cabinet post, preferably the Attorney Generalship for which his prosecution record in California would have given him special fitness.

Other Possibilities

Should Mr. Warren eliminate himself from the vice-presidential contest—and it is not really a contest because the presidential nominee will choose his running mate—the field becomes considerably broadened. A Mid-Westerner would most likely be chosen and among the leading prospects would be Gov. Dwight Griswold of Nebraska, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, Lieut. Commander Harold Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, and Representative Everett Dirksen of Illinois.

Representatives of all factions of the party today applauded the selection of Governor Warren as "keynoter" and despite the fact that a potential candidate has never before been named as "keynote" speaker, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, who will be permanent chairman of the convention, said he saw no reason why Mr. Warren should not be nominated.

Counted a Liberal

Governor Warren is known in the Middle West and to the East chiefly through his activities in the Council of State Governments and in such Republican activities as last September's Conference at Mackinac Island, Mich., on postwar problems. His reputation outside his western orbit is high.

He is a tall, strapping, good-looking man of 53 who broke the Democratic hold on California with his election in 1942. Winner of various other state offices before he became Governor, he calls himself a nonpartisan public servant, and until he ran for the highest office in the state he had always been nominated by both the Republican and Democratic parties.

In Republican circles Governor Warren is counted a liberal, forward-looking state executive. He pushed a mass of modern legislation through his Legislature in his first few months in office. Included was a feasible old-age pension law ($50 a month) which took much of the wind out of the sails of the Townsend Clubs, the ham-and-eggers and others who had been howling for extravagant schemes.

A native of Los Angeles, Mr. Warren studied law at the University of California at Berkeley and set up practice in San Francisco. As District Attorney of Alameda County in the San Francisco Bay area, he began a career as prosecutor of racketeers, bootleggers, grafters, and organized thieves.

His feats led to the imprisonment of millionaires and the ousting of the Mayor of Oakland and all but one of the City Councilmen.

He pursued his war on swindlers and bunco men in the office of Attorney General of the state and his work inspired enactment of the State's new anticrime conspiracy statute.

Mr. Warren was a leader in former United States Attorney General Homer S. Cummings' National Crime Conference and helped draft various Federal crime control laws, among them the one to make kidnaping a Federal offense.

Governor Warren is a veteran of World War I, is married and has six children. One son is a private in the Army. Although he has seldom engaged in public discussion of foreign policy, his associations suggest that he is substantially collaborationist.

Lend-Lease Extension Voted In House by 324-21 Margin

Continued from Page 1

Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota to limit the executive control of Lend-Lease in postwar matters. Specifically, the amendment provides that nothing in the Lend-Lease legislation "shall be construed to authorize the President in any final settlement to assume or incur any obligations on the part of the war economic or military policy or any postwar policy involving international relations."

Amendments offered but defeated included one by Representative Andrew C. Schiffler (R), of West Virginia, that would require outright congressional approval of any future Lend-Lease settlement; another by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R), of Massachusetts, that would prevent final disposition of Lend-Lease defense articles in the possession of foreign governments without specific approval of Congress.

The recent exposé of rumors of Lend-Lease misuse by America's Allies by Lend-Lease Administrator Leo T. Crowley did much to settle the House debate which, however, at times exploded into sharp and even irresponsible criticism of the United Nations' efforts.

Among the most extreme was the remark of Representative Elmer of Missouri, one of the 21 who voted against Lend-Lease extension, that "there is no nation on the face of this earth that in their own interest would not cut the throat of the United States if they got the chance."

Two Army Bombardment Groups Awarded Presidential Citations

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Presidential citations have been awarded to two bombardment groups of the United States Army 8th Air Force, one of which participated in the big Schweinfurt attack last October and the other in a devastating attack on Brunswick in January of this year.

Announcement of the citation for conspicuous battle action was made today by the War Department.

The 390th Bombardment Group was commended for its part in the "highly successful bombing mission" to Schweinfurt in which 60 American planes were lost. The citation said the operation took seven hours and 10 minutes and covered 923 miles.

Attacked Savagely

"Over 370 of these miles," the citation reported, "were flown without friendly fighter support. Carefully planned and savagely executed German fighter attacks persisted from the time the group reached Luxembourg until it was over the channel on the return trip. The 390th Bombardment Group encountered as many as 100 hostile aircraft, both single and twin-engined fighters, attacking abreast, simultaneously from all directions. The twin-engined fighters, screened by ME 109's and FW 190's, attacked with cannon and rocket projectiles. Fourteen enemy aircraft were destroyed and five additional were damaged."

The 94th Group, in its mission to Brunswick, flew 1,032 miles in five hours and 20 minutes.

Bad Weather

"Twenty-five miles from Brunswick," the citation said, "A message was received recalling the air-borne forces because of adverse weather conditions over home bases. Unable to verify this order, the 94th Bombardment Group continued on the briefed course.

"In the target area, accurate antiaircraft fire and hostile fighters consisting of ME 210's, JU 88's, ME 110's, FW 190's and ME 109's damaged all but one aircraft of the formation. Outnumbered three to one by hostile fighters and with all but one of its aircraft damaged, this group returned to home bases with the loss of but seven aircraft. The 94th Bombardment group is officially credited with the destruction of eight enemy aircraft, four probables, and six damaged."

Tommy Hitchcock Killed in Air Crash

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., who was killed in an airplane crash at Salisbury, England, April 18, was one of America's most famous polo players of all time.

The crash occurred during a routine flight in which he was piloting a Mustang fighter.

Colonel Hitchcock was Assistant Military Attaché for Air at the American Embassy and commanded a P-51 Mustang group in the 9th Air Support Command. He was the youngest member of the LaFayette Escadrille in World War I and shot down two enemy planes. He was shot down and slightly wounded himself, was captured and later escaped to Switzerland.

He was a member of Lehman brothers, investment bankers, when he left the United States for overseas duty in World War II.

He was rated the greatest polo player of all time—the man who changed the international sport from tactics of slapping the ball around smartly among the players gradually working it down toward the goal posts. Tommy taught them the art of smacking the ball a country mile.

In 1921 he rode with Louis E. Stoddard, J. Watson Webb, and Devereaux Milburn and won back the International Cup from Great Britain at Hurlingham, England.

His performance was so outstanding in the international matches that the following year he was handicapped at 10 goals—a rating he held with the exception of 1935, until 1940, when he dropped out of competition. Although he usually rode at No. 2 he was equally good at any position.

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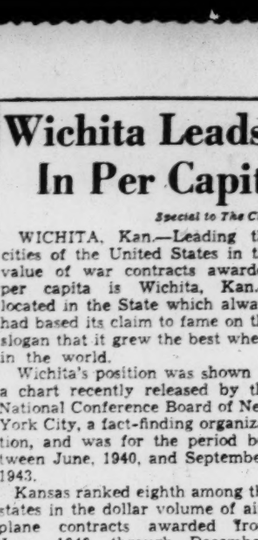

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Yale-Plan Clinics for Drunkard Offered to Co-operating Cities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 20—Offer to set up clinics for drunkards in any city financing their operating cost was made here today at Yale University. The Yale alcohol specialists declared clinics a better and cheaper way than ordinary ones in use for handling inebriates who run afoul of the law.

"We will send an outstanding man to any community, will provide all the records, and will supply everything possible from our experience without cost," Dr. Howard W. Haggard, Director of the Laboratory of Applied Physiology at Yale, said. "We ask in return only accessibility to the records.

"We are very hopeful that this plan which aims at reducing drunkenness, will be taken up in many cities. We believe that we can show a saving for the two cities of Connecticut, New Haven and Hartford, where we have just set up clinics.

"A repeater drunkard costs the community on the average about $1,000 a year, according to our estimates. We can run a clinic the size of that in New Haven for about $15,000 a year. That is equivalent to about 15 repeater drunkards, and I don't know how many hundreds we have here.

"We have found in New Haven and Hartford quite a number of people who were interested in this new method of dealing with drunkards and were willing to put up money to get it started.

Centers of Education

"We shall try to get 'Yale-Plan' clinics set up in every city we possibly can, and then make them the foci of alcohol education and study.

"The Yale Laboratory is going into this specifically as a research job. We are finding out why people drink excessively.

"Studies of this type have previously been made, but mostly in mental institutions. We are taking the run of cases.

"As soon as we have accumulated enough information, we can begin to break down our statistical material and analyze it to see if we can discover the basic causes of drunkenness and ascertain the value of treatments. There is nothing worse in the alcohol problem than to give the wrong treatment.

"Nothing just like this has ever been done before. This is the only thing of its type in this country, and there has been nothing in the past to approach it in kind or scope."

The common practice now is to jail a drunkard who gets into trouble, sober him up, and the next time send him to jail again. Then the court may give him 30 days.

Study of Possible Help

In place of this often careless and hard-boiled system, the Yale-Plan clinics propose to study the inebriate and see what can be done to help him. The first clinics, here and at Hartford, Conn., which opened on March 1, have already received a great many patients.

Co-operation was given by committees from the Connecticut State Medical Society, the State Prison Association, and the social service agencies of the two cities. The Domestic Relations Court in each city also warmly backed the clinics. Explaining how they work, Dr. Haggard continued:

"Let use take a drunkard who frequently finds his way into the Domestic Relations Court. His wife can't get along with him any more. By court order, or it may be voluntarily, he comes to a Yale-Plan clinic.

"After a physical examination, a psychiatrist takes him in hand and devotes hours to him. If necessary a psychologist gives tests to see how intelligent the inebriate is. Then a social worker comes in and gets his whole social record.

"On conclusion of these studies we make a diagnosis, and if a court case and the court and the man and his family are willing, we recommend treatment.

"When we get through we shall have a document on a patient of 4,000 to 5,000 words. It will be supplemented by a digest arranged in statistical form. When we collect these from many clinics over the country and analyze them, we shall have information about the liquor problem such as has never before been assembled."

A number of private patients are also coming to the clinics. In each instance the clinic seeks to work through a man's own physician.

The staff of the Yale-Plan clinic, Dr. Haggard noted, consists of a psychiatrist, a secretary, a social worker and an examining physician on part-time. A clinic in a city the size of New Haven with a population of 160,000 can handle 12 new cases a week.

The clinics tie in with Alcoholics Anonymous and the Salvation Army. These have given a good deal of help. A. A. sends patients and the clinics send people to A. A.

"We believe we have found a practical way of dealing with drunkenness, certainly better than immediately slapping a man in jail," Dr. Haggard commented.

"I don't think we are going to rehabilitate all the alcoholics. But we are hopeful that we are going to find out a good deal about alcoholism and that the courts are going to find out a good deal.

"We are using this study to learn why people drink excessively and what kind of people they are.

"Eventually we may be able to find out also the kind of people who shouldn't drink."

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Richard Barthe, Negro sculptor who has won acclaim for his work, is pictured here with a model in clay of Abraham Lincoln in his New York studio. It will be finally executed in Tennessee pink marble. The Barthe bust of John Gielgud, British actor, is permanently exhibted in the New Theater in London. One of his works, "The Mother," was shown at the World's Fair exhibition of contemporary art.

War Effort of Belgian Congo Boosts Allied Metal Stocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—The Belgian Congo, Belgium's rich colony in Central Africa, is very much in the war and has contributed more than its share to the Allied war effort.

Governor General Hyckmans, who for 10 years has been the chief administrator of the colony, has arrivd in the United States, coming from Great Britain. He told a New York press audience that despite enormous difficulties following the invasion of the motherland, the Congo has greatly developed its natural resources during the war.

Today, the Belgian Congo colony is the world's greatest producer of industrial diamonds. Owing to concentrated efforts on the part of the Belgian administration, production of copper in the Congo mines has been stepped up and the output of other important war materials such as tin, tungsten, zinc, cobalt, manganese have been considerably increased. Actual production figures of these metals are a military secret.

The Congo sends substantial quantities of palm oil to South Africa and to the British Isles, and has developed the exploitation of its large forests of wild rubber trees, thus partly replacing the loss of the Malayan rubber plantations to Japan.

While the greater part of the Congo raw materials is exported to Great Britain, the United States also receives its fair share. On the other hand, America is almost the only country supplying the Congo—which before the war received half of its total imports from the European mother country—with badly needed manufactured goods of all kinds, including war materials.

Trade between the United States and the Belgian Congo has gone up to $100,000,000 during the last year. It is possible that this economic trend will continue after the war and that American business will take more interest in the economic development of Central Africa.

Mr. Rykmans put particular stress on the fact that, despite its concentration on the war effort to help the Allies win, the welfare of the natives has not been neglected. The Belgian administration has improved educational and health facilities for the natives who have increasingly replaced the whites in the lower ranks of the public administration. Natives are also trained to become skilled laborers in mines and in industrial plants. The Belgian welfare system in regard to the African natives has greatly improved.

Historic Williamsburg Mace Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., April 20—The silver and gilded mace of the city of Williamsburg, bearing the maker's mark "c 1749-50," is now on display in the Courthouse of 1770, according to an announcement at the office of Colonial Williamsburg. Research has definitely indicated that this is the pre-Revolutionary mace of the city of Williamsburg.

It is known that the city mace was in use in Williamsburg years after the removal of the Assembly and the seat of government to Richmond. On one side of the mace appears the pre-Revolutionary seal of the city of Williamsburg, with the motto, "Virtute et labore florent respublicae" (States flourish by virtue and toil.)

On another side is a bird (possibly an eagle), which may have been the crest of the arms of Williamsburg—although it has not yet been established that Williamsburg had a coat-of-arms.

On the third side is shown the arms of the Colony of Virginia, with the motto, "en dat Virginia quartam" (Lo, Virginia gives a fourth)—Crown to the British Sovereign—and on the fourth side is the crest of the Virginia arms (an Indian queen). At the top of the mace is shown the arms of Great Britain during the reign of George II—in whose reign the mace was made.

At some period of its history, possibly after the war between the states, the mace was made into a goblet, in which form it was purchased by Colonial Williamsburg. The surmounting crown and a substantial portion of the staff have been reconstructed, and it is now believed to be returned to its original form.

Library Started in 1638

Harvard College Library dates back to 1638.

Soft-Coal Men Are Reported Eager to End Back-Pay Issue

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Approximately 70 per cent of the soft coal operators are expected to ask the National War Labor Board for permission to pay miners an agreed sum of $40 per man as retroactive underground travel pay and end the greater part of a wrangle which has continued for months.

This was the prospect today despite yesterday's tart exchanges in a three-way conference between Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes who has been chief operator of the mines since last Nov. 3, John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers Chief, and Edward R. Burke, President of the Southern Coal Operators Association. Mr. Burke's association members are not involved in the agreement since the southern operators have taken the travel time pay issue into court and Mr. Lewis has served notice that the U. M. W. will not settle with this group for $40 but intends to demand what the miners consider to be the full legal obligation.

Secretary Ickes said he has told the operators they should, as a matter of equity, make the payment promptly but that he is powerless to order payment because the liability covers a period of non-government operation. Many operators have signified their willingness to make the payment. During yesterday's conference, Secretary Ickes said:

"We must get on with our business of production coal to meet this nation's needs. Even if we do our best, we shall be short. If bullheadedness, unrestrained exercise of lurid vocabularies or greed and over-reaching, on any side of the table, interfere with the production of coal, I tell all of you that you can expect little sympathy and no help from me."

Secretary Ickes' remarks took issue with implications in a recent Lewis statement that Secretary Ickes had guaranteed payment of the $40 and could order payment. Mr. Lewis, it was reported, was indignant at Secretary Ickes' outburst and later Interior Department press representatives sought to prevent publication of that paragraph in the transcript of Secretary Ickes remarks.

At another stage of the conference, Mr. Burke attempted to read into the record a statement on the coal dispute and his presence at the hearing was challenged by Secretary Ickes, who remarked, "I don't want to hear you."

Mr. Burke, told by Secretary Ickes that the Secretary had not invited him to the conference, replied that Dr. C. J. Potter, Secretary Ickes' Deputy Administrator of Mines had invited him. Mr. Burke took no other part in the conference and the statement, denying that a legal liability existed for payment of the underground travel pay, was not read.

Men Acquitted in Case Over Ordnance Inspection

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 20 (AP)—Five men were acquitted last night by a Federal Court jury on all three charges of conspiracy, fraud, and sabotage in allegedly making faulty inspection of cartridges at the St. Louis ordnance plant.

The jury deliberated an hour and 40 minutes before finding the men, all former inspectors at the ordnance plant, not guilty.

The five, George J. Wuigk, Paul E. Thaller, Edmund P. Becker, Miro Brda, and Amos B. Phelps, were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on Dec. 21 along with five others.

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Whoa, Matilda!

By Janet Lambert

Author of "Dreams of Glory," "Glory Be!", etc.

Chapter One

Joe gave a twitch to the very white glove that covered his very black hand and leaned out the door of his elevator. He looked at the clock in the hotel lobby, anxiously, and with his brow corrugated into chocolate furrows. The hands of the clock were pointed at seven-thirty.

Joe liked everyone who rushed out in the morning and rushed in again at night, because he knew they were all working to win the war. But there was one family in the hotel that he truly loved. He considered them his "folks." So, while he leaned out to watch the minute hand that was rushing upward like an express train determined to pass a local, he was listening for a special ring. A long buzz and a short. Joe's cage shot upward and he gave it all the power it had. "Lawdy, lawdy," he worried audibly. "Colonel Kane's nine minutes late. He ain't never goin' to get to work on time."

Colonel Kane went briskly and efficiently. Mrs. Kane, who was a pin wheel of war work, went in a series of minor complications. But their daughter . . . Joe knew of no one who could turn a small brown elevator into a room filled with sunshine as Miss Candy could.

So, on that late October Saturday, he waited patiently until eleven thirty-five brought the special double ring. There wasn't anyone in the world like Miss Candy, with her soft light hair hanging almost to her shoulders and her big eyes that were green when she was thoughtful and had hazel flecks in them when she laughed. And she laughed so much. She always went off to school smiling above an armload of books, the heavy books that a senior in high school studies, and her good-by grin was wide and it quirked up at the corners. The first thing she always said was, "Good morning, Joe, how's Cleoretta today?"

For Old Acquaintance

Cleoretta was Joe's bride. She had worked for the Kanes at Fort Benning and had come to Washington with them. As Joe threw open the door, he prepared to tell Miss Candy of the cake Cleoretta was baking. And then his mouth fell open and he said instead, "My goodness, chile, what yo' so dressed-up fo'?"

"Why," Candy planted her feet wide apart just outside the elevator, "do you think I'm too dressed-up Joe?"

They both looked at the new green suit she wore and the high-heeled brown pumps. Candy bending over to study her lower half and Joe leaning against the door. Then she straightened and ran gloved fingers along a quill tucked into a brown cap on the back of her head and said, "I've got a date. Oh, Joe, tell Cleoretta when you get home that Barton Reed is in town and I'm going to meet him and have lunch with him at the Mayflower. Isn't that wonderful? She'll remember Barton."

"Yes'm, she sho does. She's done tole me about Mistah Barton." Joe was in full possession of Barton Reed's life history so they began a slow descent. "She says 'at when the Reeds lived nex' do' to yo' at Fo't Bennin', Miss Anne and Mistah Barton was jes' about the nicest younguns she ever knowed. But she do say," and great chuckles shook Joe's meager purple uniform, "she do say, too, 'at Mistah Barton sho' kep' yo' following him aroun' like a puppy at his heels."

"Why, Joe Styles, that isn't true." They had reached the ground floor now but neither was aware of it and Candy leaned back against the wall of the cage. "I never did . . ." and then she stopped. "Of course, I did," she admitted. "I tagged after him and delivered his old magazines for him, and because he was two years older than I was I thought he was wonderful. I was fourteen then," she admitted reminiscently, "and now I'm sixteen and he's almost nineteen."

Joe opened the door for her and then, because she was Miss Candy, he walked out behind her. Colonel Kane and Mrs. Kane had made their way through the lobby followed by Joe's eyes, but Candy was followed by Joe. He elbowed past the doorman and gallantly put her into a cab, bending his head in closest attention when she leaned through the window.

Commands for Joe

"Listen, Joe," she said, holding her feather to keep it from breaking against the frame, "Nanna is alone this morning. Will you take a look at her during your lunch hour? And if Cleoretta brings the laundry, ask her to stay a while please."

"Sho will." Joe liked Nanna, little Miss MacNeil, who had been Candy's nurse and now lived with them as part of the household. He liked to listen to her soft Scotch burr. So he nodded and stepped back.

"And Joe, if a package should come from Leigh . . ." The cab went off with a jerk and he was left thinking of Miss Leigh. She was Candy's sister whom he had never seen. She had married a young army officer before the Kanes came to Washington six months ago, and had gone off with him to California. And Cleoretta said she was a terror. She was beautiful, Joe knew that from her picture that stood on the grand piano in the Kanes' living room.

Candy wanted this day to be one of exciting adventure. What if Barton were changed, she worried. What if they couldn't talk to each other after two years. The cab suddenly stopped at the Mayflower.

Oh dear, she thought, fumbling in her purse for change, I hope he won't show up. But when she stepped onto the sidewalk she hoped he would and as she walked into the hotel she wondered where he was.

He was coming along. Much to the annoyance of Washington traffic, his ancient car chugged jauntily along the busiest avenues. It was a gay car, painted a bright blue, its top laid back. And although the top was down in order to hide rips and tatters and not to give more fresh air on a windy day, Barton always referred proudly to the car as his "convertible." Now he slouched comfortably on the seat, on a matting slip-cover that hid more rips and tatters plus protruding springs, and only removed his elbow from the doorframe to adjust the choke or to shove back a lock of defiant black hair.

His thoughts were pleasant. He hoped Candy would be impressed by the money he was spending on her and not too critical of the private's uniform he wore. Thinking of the uniform drew his attention upward to the cracked mirror on the windshield. His nice brown eyes appraised reflected eyes that seemed to him all right except for too-shaggy brows above them, and a good straight nose that had a little hump, memento of a football game, and a jaw that pleased him. Suddenly the ancient car backfired angrily and scuttled into the wrong lane for a left turn, where it promptly gave up and died.

Temperamental Matilda

Barton was oblivious of the horns that rent the air in a split-second chorus and the snarl of traffic around him, as he systematically applied first aid to his stricken motor. The traffic light changed with automatic regularity and when its watchful eye gleamed red the convertible sprang suddenly to life and blocked the side street. "'At a baby," Barton complimented, negotiating his left turn in the face of destruction. "Good old Matilda."

He followed a circuitous route to the Mayflower, went around and around the block looking for a parking place, and at last inched in between a haughty Cadillac and a pompous Packard. He swung his long frame over the door without bothering to open it and stopped to lay a hand on Matilda's hood. "Keep your tires up," he warned. "You're among the elite now." Then he shoved his black lock under his overseas cap and headed for the imposing entrance to the Mayflower, daring to wonder again, since he wasn't upsetting Matilda, what kind of a day he was going to have.

Candy, sitting patiently on an overstuffed divan, was wondering that, too.

"Hi, Candy," he said informally. "Long time no see."

"Hello, Bart." One glance told each that the other was unchanged, and Candy jumped up and held out her hand. "I thought you'd ditched me," she said with her old frankness.

"Not a chance."

They stood appraising each other, their hands locked hard into a bridge that spanned a two years' separation, until Barton grinned and said, in what was meant to be a compliment, "You aren't as skinny as you used to be."

"Huh-huh. And I see you still wrestle with your hair."

Explanations Demanded

And then Candy saw his uniform. "Why, Barton Reed!" she gasped. "Why . . . why . . ." She took her hand from his and laid it gently on the sleeve of his rough woolly blouse. "I thought you were in West Point, Barton," she said, staring up at him. "Anne wrote to me, last spring, that you were going to West Point."

"I was, it's a long story, so how about some chow?" He wadded his small cap into a roll and said with returning confidence, "It's swell to see you, Candy. I'll tell you all about myself—but first, let's get some chow."

Then there was the business of being seated at a window table, with Barton doing the ordering, lavishly, of good solid food for himself and the most expensive light luncheon he could find on the same menu for Candy. He was doing the thing up right, he reflected, and even if his uniform was that of a private, the head waiter, the bus boy, and the ubiquitous waiter who had taken his order knew that Private Reed was a man of the world.

"You told me you'd explain why you're wearing a soldier's olive drab uniform instead of a cadet's gray," Candy said at last. "Why are you, Barton?"

"Well, you see, it's like this." He lifted his glass of ice water, took a sip, and set the goblet carefully on the wet ring it had left on the tablecloth. "I got to thinking," he began. And then he looked up with a twinkle in his eyes. "I thought the color was prettier," he said.

"Pooh." Candy's gaze remained fixed on him, her position unchanged. "Did you get 'found' at the Point?" she asked with a directness that made him squirm.

"No."

"Then why did you quit?"

"I didn't quit."

"You didn't?" Candy thought Barton was as obstinate as a cat in a tree. He might be unhappy up there but he'd never come down until she coaxed him down, so she began carefully,. "Didn't you get your appointment?"

"Sure. I got it."

"Then for goodness sake. . . . Well, my goodness, Barton!"

Barton watched the waiter serve him bountifully with steak and potatoes, and when his water glass had been refilled, his pat of butter renewed, and he held a hot roll in his hand, he followed the waiter's efficient retreat. Then his voice came out quite suddenly.

"I got to thinking," he mumbled, "and I couldn't go to the Point . . . not when other boys my age were going to get drafted. So I didn't go. I enlisted."

"Why, Barton!"

(To be continued next Thursday)

Through courtesy of The Girl Scouts, Inc.

Campers spend a busy morning berrying

Kites in the Wind

New blades of green
Are scarcely showing. The ground,
Still spongy, keeps my footprint.
The thin net
Of oak boughs overhead is winter-bare
And no buds swell; but where
The first sweet wind of spring
Comes over the hill,
Strange tissue blossoms
Suddenly lift and soar,
Till the pale spring sky is a web
Of quivering bloom
Tied to brown fields below
Where children run, with kitestrings
Taut in the wind.

FLORIS CLARK McLAREN

Wilderness Rain

Rain falls into the waterfalls,
Rain falls through the dark night,
Falling in that pure stream which falls
From the far mountain height.

Rain falls down from the clouds to mix
With water falling from the stone;
The sound of falling gusts is joined
With the fall's monotone.

And so, my love, we fall to sleep
Hearing the falling rain
Which, far-off with that falling stream,
The storm unites again.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Friend and Enemy

Do you realize that one of our best friends is the humble earthworm? Earthworms do no harm to anything; they only ask for decaying leaves as food, and, in turn, they do any amount of useful work for us in the soil. Charles Darwin, the great natural scientist, found that there are over 50,000 worms in every acre of cultivated ground. They move about and make passages under the surface. Through these passages air and water reach the roots of plants and make them grow. You can see worms actually at work if you carry out this experiment:

Find a good-sized glass jar and fill it with soil. Put in two or three worms, and leave some pieces of dead vegetable leaves on the top, for them to eat. Keep the jar in a dark place for a day or two, then take it out and examine it. The worms will undoubtedly have burrowed against the glass and you will be able to see some of the little tunnels which they will have made. It is a good trick to repeat the experiment, using a jar in which you have put layers of earth of different colors—for instance, a layer of sand between two layers of garden soil. In a short time the worms will mix these different layers quite thoroughly.

A Useful Creature

You can find out some other interesting things about worms by putting one on a piece of smooth, stiff paper and observing whether it takes any notice of loud noises, bright lights, strong smells, and so on. Actually the only sense which a worm has is a sense of touch, and that is so very keen that it can feel the difference between light and darkness.

When the worm moves on this paper, listen to the crackling noise it makes. Those are its bristles rubbing the paper. Turn the worm upside down and run your finger very gently along its under side. You will feel the bristles then. They can be drawn in or pushed out like an animal's claws and, of course, the worm uses them when it moves along. Always remember what a useful little creature the earthworm is, and treat it kindly wherever you find it.

Now let us turn from friend to enemy. The garden snail is a pest. It does no useful work, and it lives on the fresh green leaves of the vegetable beds. But snails have some interesting habits, and they are well worth watching. You can keep some under observation if you prepare a suitable home for them. Half fill a box with moist soil, put a layer of turf over the top, place some snails on the grass, and cover the box with a sheet of glass. As long as you keep the snails you must remember to give them some fresh vegetables every day.

Watch a Snail Eat

Here are the things to watch when you study your snails. First, see the peculiar way in which they eat. A magnifying glass, if you have one, will help you. The upper jaw moves over the tongue, and the tongue is rough, so that the food is torn into tiny shreds. Then, search for the eyes of a snail. You will find them at the very tips of its two long horns. Touch these horns very lightly with a blade of grass, and the eyes will be immediately withdrawn inside the horns. Now pick up a snail by its shell, turn it upside down, and watch it breathing. You will see a small hole between the body and the shell, continually opening and closing as if it is winking at you. That is the snail's breathing apparatus. Put the snail on a sheet of glass and watch it from beneath as it moves. You will see a ripple running along its body from end to end, carrying it forward.

Lastly, here is a very interesting trick to show a snail's sense of smell. Take a sheet of glass and mark out a circle on it, about eight inches in diameter (or less if your sheet is not as big as that), using a piece of orange skin to make the mark. Put the snail inside the circle, and a nice, fresh lettuce leaf just outside it. Watch the snail's efforts to get at the leaf.

When you have finished observing your snails' behavior release them somewhere well away from the garden where they cannot do any damage. Incidentally, when you find the track of a snail in your garden, see how far you can trace it. Snails often wander a long way from their hiding places, and the marvellous thing is that they always manage to find their way back to the same spot again when it is time to return.

Frank Gillard

Our Mail Bag

"My name was published in the Mail Bag when I was 10 years old," writes Dorothy Webster (15), Los Angeles, California, "and I still read 'Our Mail Bag.'

"I would like to have my name published again, because I have so enjoyed my pen pals which I made five years ago that I would like some more now. I still write to my other pen friends, but I still have time for more.

"I am in High School, B11 grade. I like to play the piano, but since I do not have one, I have taken up the autoharp and have owned one since a year ago last Christmas. I love its sweet music and play it often.

"I like to write letters, play tennis, ice skate, bowl and dance. I am very fond of English girls. (I had a pen pal in England who was very nice, but I haven't heard from her since the war.) I want to go to Switzerland when I finish college, so I'd like to know girls there, too. However, I would like to know one American girl in every State. As yet I know no one from Florida or Texas. My favorite pastime, hobby and best amusement is meeting more people."

Jean Cotton (12), South Portland, Maine, would like to write to pen friends, too. She plays the piano a little. In a letter to a pen friend, Jean says:

"I am a Camp Fire Girl; have a brother who is a Boy Scout, and a sister who is a Blue Bird. I have written to a girl in England through the Mail Bag and have received two letters from her. The last letter I had had been censored or opened." Jean would like to hear from girls having the same interests.

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to young people in the homes of subscribers.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, 15, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Marsh Boy

Up from the marshes he came like a wind.
Primitive-blue were his eyes that burned.
Frightened, almost, as a heron at bay
He slipped through the town. As he twisted and turned

Into the street where the traffic surged,
Darting in shops with a hesitant tread,
His bare legs stained with the rim of the tide,
The curves of the wind in his touseled head,

There was a fragrance wherever he went,
The scent of marsh lilies pale in the air,
And the print of his feet as he journeyed away
Left pollen as gold as the sun that fell there.

DANIEL WHITEHEAD HICKY

Join in Our Puzzle Fun

The "E" Word Puzzle

There are a number of words in which every alternate letter is the letter E. If you replace the dots with the proper letters in the diagram below, you will get words with the following meanings.

(1) Cut off.
(2) Covered with dew.
(3) Erased; struck out.
(4) Went back whence it came.
(5) A young or half-grown hare.
(6) A dealer in watches, rings, etc.
(7) Reverenced.
(8) Withdrew from a body or Union.
(9) Measured by an automatic, mechanical device.

(1) . E . E . E .
(2) . E . E . E .
(3) . E . E . E .
(4) . E . E . E .
(5) . E . E . E .
(6) . E . E . E .
(7) . E . E . E .
(8) . E . E . E .
(9) . E . E . E .

King's Move Puzzle

By starting at the right letter, and following the King's move in chess (which is one square at a time in any direction you please), and using every letter once but no more, you may spell out the names of the last seven Presidents of the United States. Can you do it?

R T O E V S O
L O L S E T O
T E V E E F R
O H D G R H A
R O V I A D T
C E L W I L N
O O G N I S O

Answer to Puzzle

Quiz Yourself

1B. A "bull in a china shop" is an awkward person.

2C. A "Judas kiss" is a betrayal while pretending friendship.

3C. A "pretty kettle of fish" is an undesirable circumstance.

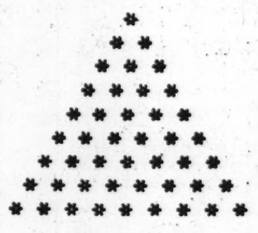
7. The servant spoke of Mamma and Papa in terms of endearment.

8. The great cart lumbered on past lake and river.

9. Was it a fact or did he misunderstand the order given?

10. His part is to see that all the guests arrive promptly.

(Watch for the answers next week)



Word Triangle

Replace each asterisk in the triangle above with letters. Rearrange the letters where necessary.

Start the triangle with a word having but a single letter, meaning "one."

Add a letter to make a preposition used when naming a certain time, place, occasion, etc.

Add a letter and make a domesticated animal popular as a pet.

Insert a letter and make a two-wheeled vehicle.

Add a letter and form a large container of wickerwork or slats in which things are stored or shipped.

Add a letter and form one who copies a map or drawing by placing a transparent sheet on it, marking over the outline with a pencil.

Add a letter and form the bowl-shaped depressions forming the outlets of volcanoes.

Add a letter and form raised, level spaces in series, (like great steps or stairs) often made when cultivating hillsides.

Add a letter and form one who attends to correspondence, keeps records, etc., in an office.

Occupation Puzzle

Each of the ten sentences contains a hidden occupation:

1. The Venetian vase was smashed into smithereens.

2. By resigning, Hugh will be making room for an abler man.

3. Jock and Rover raced across the blackened moorland.

4. Martin thought it best to debar Beryl from entering the hostel.

5. Red currants are delicious but cherries are still nicer.

6. The foreign sailor landed in port erect and smiling.

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Previous day's sales	904,395
1944 volume to date	72,068,319
1943 volume to date	103,719,265

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Wednesday	50.7	Prev. day	50.9
Month ago	52.7	Year ago	48.7
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	5	57¼	56⅞	56⅞	+ ¼
Air & Str 2¼e †	20	51	51	51	— ¼
Adams Exp ⅛g	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	2	21	21	21	+1
Air Reduction 1a	5	39⅛	39¼	39⅛	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	25	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Allis&Sons 3.80e †	10	145	145	145	
Coll Fuel & Iron 1	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ½

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	6¼
*American Barge Line Co	10⅝	11¼
American Hardware Co	27	29
American Manufacturing	37½	40¼
American Manufac 5 pf	96	...
American Wringer Co	7½	7⅝
†Amoskeag Company	27¼	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	78¼	...
Appleton Company	31½	34¼
Applied Arts Corp	3¼	3¾
Arlington Mills	48	51¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27½	29½
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¾	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19½	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22¾	25
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	...
Bendex Home Appliance	5¾	6¼
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17⅜	18¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	76	...
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	...
Boston Wharf Company	20¾	22½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34¾	37½
Brown Co	1.20	1.50
Brown Co pf	24¼	27
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6¾
Central Railway Signal A	34¼	37
Chapman Valve Manufac	15¾	17½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	34¾	37¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	26¼	28¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26¾	29¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	66¼	71¼
Draper Corporation	15¾	16¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	9	9½
Eastern Corporation	19¾	21¼
Eastern Corporation pf	9¾	10¾
Exolon Co	11⅞	13¼
Family Finance Inc	24¼	26½
Family Finance pf A	43¾	46¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	35⅞	38
Fruit of the Loom	16	17½
General Fire Extinguisher	20¼	22¼
General Machinery	7¾	8⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	46	49
Goodall Worsted Company	9⅜	9¾
Graton & Knight Co	84¾	88¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	29¼	32¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	31¾	33¾
Great Northern Paper Co	61	...
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	...	...
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	15¼	...
Harrington & Richardson	⅞	1⅜
Haskelite Mfg Co	8¾	9¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	27¾	29¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19⅜	21¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14⅜	16¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23½	25½
Hooker Electro Chem	28¾	31¼
International Detrola	10⅜	11¼
Keith George E Co	55	...
Kendall Company	8¾	9⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	19¾	21½
Landers Frary & Clark	34¾	37¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	...
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6¾	7⅛
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	105½	109½
Marathon Paper Mills	50¼	53½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	58¾	62
Merck & Co	40½	43½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109¾	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	46¼	50
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	66½	...
†Metal & Thermit Corp	20¾	22⅞
Millers Falls Company	9¾	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	7¾	8½
Nashawena Mills	16⅞	18½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	70	...
Nashua Manufacturing Co	33¾	36¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	75¼	79¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	29¼	31¾
National Chemical & Mfg	47	52¾
National Shirt Shops	13¾	14¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	62¼	66¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	44¾	48
Nicholson File Company	34	36½
Nonquitt Mills	31¼	34¼
Ohio Finance	8¾	10¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	38¾	41¾
Parker Alliance	12⅝	14¼
Plymouth Cordage Company	116	120½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	82½	...
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	87½	...
Remington Rrms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Richardson & Co	48	51
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	29	31
Saco Lowell Chops Inc pf	29	...
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	50¾	...
Sanford Mills	38	41
Submarine Signal Co	26¾	29¼
Tampax Inc	69¾	73¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3¾
United Elastic Corp	16¼	17⅝
U S Envelope Company	64¼	69
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	119½	124½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	73¾	77½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	103	...
Wamsutta Mills Inc	25¼	27½
Warner & Swasey Co	7¾	8¾
Warren Bros Class B	32¾	35¾
Warren Bros Class C	7¾	9
West Point Manufacturing	39¾	42¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	9¾	10⅞

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	126½	134½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	49¾	52¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33	34¾
Agricultural (3a)	67	70½
American Alliance (1a)	20¾	22¼
American Casualty Company	10¾	12⅛
American Equitable (1)	16¾	17¾
American Insurance Newk (½a)	14½	15¾
American Re-Insurance (2)	50	53¾
American Reserve	12	13½
American Surety (2½)	58¾	62
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81½	86½
Boston (16a)	535	560
Camden Fire (1)	19¾	21½
City of New York (½e)	17½	19½
Connecticut General Life (1a)	42¾	44¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	38¾	40⅞
Federal (1.40)	45¼	48¾
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	55½	59½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	82	86
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12¼	13¼
Franklin Fire (1)	23¾	25¾
General Reinsurance (2)	46¼	49¼
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44½
Globe & Republic (½)	7¾	9
Great American Insurance (1.20)	26¾	28¼
Hanover (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	96¼	100¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41½	44½
Home Insurance (1.20)	27¾	29½
Homestead (¼e)	13¼	15¼
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	81¼	83¾
Jersey Insurance N York (1.80)	38¾	41¾
Knickerbocker (½)	7¾	8½
Maryland Casualty	67¾	71¼
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	5¾	6¼
Merchants & Mfc of N York (.40)	46	49
Merchants Fire Associatn (1½a)	53½	56½
National Fire (2)	61½	64¾
National Liberty (.20a)	174	184
National Union (3a)	25½	27¾
New Amsterdm Casualty (½e)	28¼	31
New Brunswick (1½)	45¼	47¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	11¾	12¾
New York Fire (.80)	21¾	23¼
North River (1)	4¾	5½
Northeast Insurance	88½	93
Northern (3a)	102½	107½
Pacific Fire (5)	47½	50
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	12¾	14¼
Peerless Casualty Company	79¼	83¼
Phoenix (2a)	13¾	15¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	31¾	34¼
Providence-Washington (1a)	4½	6¾
Reinsurance Cor (New York (½e)	41½	43¾
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	26¼	28¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	22½	24½
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	390	...
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45¾	48¼
Security (1.40)	34½	36½
Springfield (4½a)	115½	121
Standard Accident	59¾	62½
Travelers (16)	449	464
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	35¾	37¾
United States Fire (2)	45¾	48½
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	70½	73½
Westchester (1.20a)	31¾	33¾

aAlso extra or extras. gPaid last year. eDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.27	3.58
Amerex Holding	24.24	26.125
American Business Shares	3.33	3.65
Axe Houghton Fund	13.27	14.27
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.40	105.63
Boston Fund	16.43	17.67
Broad Street Investing	26.77	28.94
Bullock Fund	14.46	15.85
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.80
Century Shares Trust	27.30	29.35
Chemical Fund	9.27	10.04
Christiana Securities Co	2345.00	2445.00
Commodity Corp	9.10	...
Consolidated Investment Tr	36.80	39.50
Dividend Shares	1.17	1.28
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	20.67	22.20
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.24	13.14
Equitable Invest Corp	28.47	30.61
Equity Corp $5 pf	35.25	37.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.73	19.08
Fund Investors Inc	20.97	22.98
General Capital	31.63	33.99
General Investors Trust	5.26	5.85
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.98	21.48
Group Securities Inc Fully		
Admin Shares	6.77	7.45
Railroad Shares	3.63	4.00
Steel Shares	3.97	4.38
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.84	.92
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.13
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked			
B-1	29.36	S-1	....	35.36
B-2	31.01	S-2	....	13.49
B-3	21.69	S-3	....	9.99
B-4	10.82	S-4	....	4.47
K-1	18.32	K-2	....	20.48

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	90.40	....
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.40	....
Manhattan Bond Fund	8.82	9.70
Maryland Fund	4.45	5.05
Mass Invest Tr	20.44	21.91
Mass Inv 2d Pd	10.03	10.78
Mutual Invest	10.17	11.11
Nation Wide Voting	1.20	1.33
New England Fund	12.05	12.99
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.375	20.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.49	.54
Putnam Fund	13.37	14.38
Quarterly Income Shares	6.40	7.06
Railway & Light Sec	12.375	13.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	107.00	...
Repub Invest Fund	3.10	3.40
Scudder Stevens & Clark	89.12	90.92
Spencer Trask Fund	13.45	14.33
State Street Invest	39.31	42.14
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.79
Wellington Fund	15.88	17.46

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.875	6.625
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.61	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.57	....
Diversified Tr C	3.55	....
Diversified Tr D	5.25	6.00
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.60	5.33
Nation Wide Sec	3.50	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.75	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.02	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.64	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.56	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.21	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.25	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.10	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.70	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.375	2.75
First Boston Corp	34.75	36.75

*Ex-dividend. †ales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅝	15⅛
Beverly Gas & Electric	37	....
Brockton Gas Light	77½	83¼
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116½	121½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	14½	16
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	108	....
Conn Light & Power	40½	42¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	22¼	24¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1½	2
Fall River Gas Works	23½	....
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	36¼	39
Green Mountain Power pf	80	84
Hartford Electric Light	48½	51¼
Haverhill Electric	25¾	28¼
Haverhill Gas Light	15⅞	17⅝
Holyoke Water Power	15⅞	17⅞
Lawrence Gas & Electric	30	....
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	77¼	80¾
Mass Power & Light pf	16⅝	18⅛
Mass Utilities Asso pf	30	32½
†Narragansett Elec pf	56¼	58½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	27¾	29½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	55¾	57¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr in	100½	104½
N E Public Serv $6 pr in	93	97
N E Public Serv $7 pf	37½	40
N E Public Serv $6 pf	36½	39
Newport Electric	31¾	....
Providence Gas	7½	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108	114¼
R I Pub Serv pf	30¼	32¾
Rockland Light & Power	7½	8⅞
Springfield Gas Light	20¼	22¼
Western Mass Companies	23	26

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	20⅞	22½
Bank of New York (14)	390	402
Bankers Trust (1.40)	48½	50¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	94	99
Central Hanover Bank&Trust 4	97	100½
Chase National (1.40)	37⅝	39⅝
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	48½	50¾
Commercial (1.60)	46¾	49¼
Continental Bank&Trust (.80)	18½	20
†Corn Exchange Bank & Trust	47½	49¾
Empire Trust (3)	73½	77½
First National New York (.80)	1590	1630
Guaranty Trust (12)	307½	315½
Irving Trust (.60)	14⅜	15⅝
Kings County (.90)	1500	....
Lawyers Trust (1)	36½	39½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	47⅞	50¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	50¾	52¾
National City (1)	34⅝	36⅝
New York Trust (3½)	92	96
Public (1½)	37¾	39¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	6¼	6⅞
United States (60a)	1470	1515

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	....
First National (2)	48½	51
Merchants National (12)	315	330
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	....
National Rockland (2)	53	58
National Shawmut (1)	24½	26¼
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	....
Second National (4)	126	133
†State Street Trust (8)	173	....
United States Trust (.50)	9½	10¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	16⅛	17⅝
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	61

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA ($2.40)	47	49½
Continental Illinois (4)	93¼	97¼
First National Chicago (10)	224	239
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	34	36⅝

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	113½	118½
Liberty Aircraft	11¾	13
Piper Aircraft	7¼	8
Pollak Manufacturing Co	8¾	9¾

Carlson Again Heads Dairy Group

CHICAGO (AP)—D. T. Carlson, Willmar, Minn., was re-elected president of the American Dairy Association at its fifth annual meeting.

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Textile Case Is Ready For Panel Study

ATLANTA, April 20 (AP)—One of the biggest wage cases ever to affect the South—it involves 23 southern cotton textile mills and 20,000 employees—was at the halfway mark today, and on management contentions the section's entire wage structure was at stake.

On union contention, it was a question of whether the stabilization program "seeks to freeze poverty."

Both management and the Textile Workers Union of America (C. I. O.) had concluded their sides of the case, with millions of words of testimony and data placed before a three-man panel of the War Labor Board representing management, labor, and the public.

Will Study Evidence

Now the panel will study the evidence and report its findings to the national board in Washington, without recommendation.

The union, calling wages and living conditions of southern textile workers "substandard," has asked these gains:

1. A 60-cent hourly minimum for the 23 mills.
2. Ten cents an hour more for all workers regardless of what they're making now.
3. Annual vacations with pay.
4. A guaranteed daily wage for piece workers. (These are the more skilled employees, as a rule, who say that they have a basic wage of 50 cents an hour for producing 50 units of goods. By tending more looms and producing more units of goods, they get extra pay for all units above the 50. Without a daily wage, these workers suffer when machines break down, etc., says the union.)
5. Seven cents more per hour for third shift workers over and above regular rates of pay.
6. Uniform occupational minima. (Few mills, says the union, pay the same wage for the same job. Few of them pay enough difference between jobs which require different skills.)

Mills' Arguments

To these demands the mills' spokesman replied:

The maximum rate allowed in the area under the War Labor Board is 50 cents an hour, while the minimum textile wage has been set at 47½ cents. The mills should be allowed to work out their individual cases under this formula. To go above these "tested and going" rates would destroy the South's wage structure, as 41 types of industry now pay minimum wages of less than 50 cents an hour, 23 pay 50 cents, one pays 55 cents. Additionally, many southern white collar workers make less than lowest paid textile workers.

Also to be considered, management continued, was the National Stabilization Act. Raise wages very much and the price of cotton goods would have to be upped to the public.

A third shift bonus isn't fair, as it would create trouble among workers on the other shifts who have more seniority and skill. The third shift is more of a learner's spot, with promotion to other shifts being made as skill increases.

United Fruit Co. Able to Import Only 40 P. C. Banana Crop

FLEMINGTON, N. J. (AP)—United Fruit Company imported approximately 40 per cent of its available banana crop during the first three months of 1944, "which means," a company official told stockholders, "that because of the lack of steamship tonnage, it has been necessary to destroy in the tropics about 60 per cent of this valuable food."

Arthur A. Pollan, executive vice-president of the company, also told the meeting of stockholders:

"During the same period last year our importations were about 25 per cent of the total available supply.

"Because of the food shortage in the United States we hope and believe that as soon as tonnage not required for the war effort is available our government will allocate additional ships for the carrying of bananas."

Mr. Pollan added that the United Fruit Company at the end of 1943 had under cultivation 104,583 acres of bananas.

Beyer Resigns Post With ODT Division

WASHINGTON (AP)—Otto S. Beyer has resigned as director of the division of transport personnel in the Office of Defense Transportation, Director J. Monroe Johnson announced.

Mr. Beyer, understood to have had some differences of opinion with Mr. Johnson, said he would leave the agency May 15.

B. & O. Expects to Meet August 1 Note Maturity

NEW YORK (AP)—Roy B. White, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, announced after a meeting of the board of directors that the company expected to be in a position to meet the maturity on Aug. 1 next of the publicly held portion of its secured 4 per cent notes.

Mr. White said that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had agreed, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to extend the $13,490,000 loan against the company's Aug. 1 notes held by the RFC.

Total amount of the notes outstanding is $46,000,000.

Latin America Massing Huge Idle Cash Balances in U. S.

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Perhaps a little late for Pan American Day (April 14) a few notes on inter-American economics may yet be in order.

Today's economic relation between the continents has many analogies to the domestic economic situation in the United States.

To begin with, the Latin American countries are still accumulating unused or idle cash balances in the United States—much as American citizens are doing. "Far from final or complete" figures in the current bulletin of the National City Bank here of "Latin America's Gold, Foreign Exchange Reserves and Dollar Balances" add up to something round $2,700,000,000, mostly in the United States. Of this, Argentina has around $1,000,000,000, Brazil around $500,000,000, and Mexico about $250,000,000. And since these figures are incomplete, the National City people estimate that "All told, it is probably much nearer the truth that by the end of 1943 (these) aggregated at least $3,000,000,000 rather than $2,700,000,000."

An Analagous Situation

These figures, which are in a way analogous to the idle bank deposits of the American people, have increased rapidly in recent years. They were estimated round $950,000,000 at the end of 1939 and a shade over that at the end of 1941, but jumped to round $1,500,000,000 at the end of 1942—and made a still larger jump in 1943.

Chief reason for the increase is somewhat like the chief reason for the increase in the bank accounts of United States citizens—heavy U. S. government spending coupled with severe restrictions and rations on what producers can do with their money. The United States has been buying all South America could produce of many war essentials and has even done preclusive and support buying of things not needed, like cotton, either to keep these things from the Axis or to support the South American economies. But South America has been blocked in using the money first by the lack of southbound cargo space and then by the U. S. war economy which curbed or stopped U. S. output of some of the things, like automobiles and other hard goods which South Americans most wanted. Lately the shipping situation seems to have tightened up again.

A third parallel lies in the prospective use of these temporarily idle balances. They are part of the "deferred demand" which is expected to blossom in the post-war period and provide a market for U. S. civilian goods production.

Latin Industrialization

A part, presumably, will be taken out in consumer goods, particularly in hard goods or manufactured products like cars, radios, and refrigerators. Another portion will go out in the form of "capital goods" for the building of factories, railroads, highways, and power projects in South America. Chile will electrify her railways, Uruguay will build a large hydro-electric power project. Peru will extend and improve her highways over the mountains to the Amazon valley. Venezuela will be industrially Henry Kaiserized.

The Central American countries will be agriculturally developed with the help of United Fruit. Mexico will continue her industrialization, renovate her railways and perhaps try to make up her lost position in petroleum production; while Brazil, in addition to industrializing her southern portions, will aim to turn out 100,000 tons of natural rubber from the Amazon Valley; and some of the expenditures may overflow up into the landlocked "poor relation" mountain states of Bolivia and Paraguay to raise the living standards of the Indians.

Some optimists are estimating that the United States may be exporting as much as $1,000,000,000 a year to South America for several years after the war is ended, shipping is available, and American industry has turned back to producing civilian goods.

Big U. S. Exports

This would slightly top United States exports to South America in 1941 and run about twice the average prewar total in the 1930's. Such a volume could easily be financed by a combination of (1) the drawing down by Latin America of a part of its credit balances in the United States; (2) some continuance of the present United States Government spending down under; (3) direct investment by American industrialists in South America to a limited extent; and (4) tourist traffic from the United States.

The latter may be largely increased over prewar volume due to the melancholy condition of Europe as a place for touring; and also to a further rapid development of air transport in South America. Air transport particularly fits South America due to the lack of existing rail and highway connections and to the fact that the South Americans, with little hope or desire to develop an air transport industry of their own, have been exceptionally willing and ready to have foreign lines come in.

One more possible analogy remains between the inter-American economic prospect and the domestic postwar economic prospect in the United States. The prosperity, or volume of trade, will not last if it depends solely on the deferred demand pent up during the war in idle balances. It will no more run on those balances indefinitely than a motor will keep running on battery.

Unless the United States economy continues running at something like its wartime rate, the current of economic energy will not flow vigorously for long between the continents. In such circumstances South America will suffer violent repercussions, first economically and politically, so that, compared with the 1930's, the last political state of that continent would be worse than the first.

No Heavy Shifting of Population In Reverse After War Seen by OWI

WASHINGTON (AP)—War and postwar migrations of workers promise a "general re-sorting of population that will leave its marks on the country for years to come," the Office of War Information said in a review of population trends during the last three and one half years.

Differing with those who expect the end of the war to be followed by another great shifting of population in reverse, OWI said that, judging from what happened after the last war, "thousands of workers may be expected to remain where they are, taking their chances on unemployment if need be, because, once settled, they are loath to pull up roots again or because they like their new location and new type of work."

The OWI said that of the 20 cities which head the list compiled by the War Production Board of industrial urban areas in which war contracts have been concentrated, 13 show an increase in population between April, 1940, and November, 1943, as shown in the latest Census Bureau tables.

These 13 are Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Buffalo, Seattle-Tacoma, Baltimore, Hartford, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Indianapolis.

The other seven lost population because war work did not absorb all the workers made available by contraction of non-essential peacetime activities, or for other reasons.

Those areas and the percentage of their loss: Chicago, 1.4; Boston, 5.1; Albany, 4.1; Milwaukee, 0.6; the New York Metropolitan area, (including Nassau County, N. Y., and Newark-Jersey City) 7.1 per cent.

The Census Bureau figures are based on registrations for war ration book four. They show that the civilian population decreased from 131,329,104 to 127,307,884 between April 1, 1940, and November 1, 1943. About 9,500,000 men and 138,000 women were drawn into the armed services in that period. About half this loss was made up by excess of births (9,604,000) over deaths (4,993,000).

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.73⅜	1.73⅜	1.73⅜	1.73⅜	
Minneapolis	.....	.....	1.68⅜	1.68⅝	
Kansas City	.....	.....	1.63½	1.63½	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.68¼	1.68¼	1.68⅛	1.68⅛	
Minneapolis	1.68	1.64⅞	1.65	1.64⅜	
Kansas City	1.60½	1.59⅞	1.60½	1.59⅝	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.66¼	1.65¾	1.66¼	1.65½	
Minneapolis	1.60½	1.60½	1.60½	1.59⅞	
Kansas City	1.58⅜	1.58¼	1.58⅜	1.58	
July Oats					
Chicago	.78½	.78⅝	.78⅝	.78⅜	
Minneapolis	.77¼	.77½	.77¼	.76⅞	
Rye, Chicago					
May	1.28¼	1.28⅝	1.27½	1.28½	1.27⅞
July	1.26⅝	1.27	1.26	1.26⅛	1.26⅛
Sept.	1.23⅞	1.24⅜	1.23½	1.24¼	1.23½
Dec.	1.24½	1.25	1.23¾	1.25	1.24¼
Barley, Chicago					
May	.....	.....	.....	1.28	1.28
July	1.19	1.19	1.18⅞	1.18⅞	1.34⅝
Sept.	.....	.....	.....	1.18½	1.18¾
Dec.	.....	.....	.....	1.16½	1.18¾

Wool

Grease

May	94.0n	94.0
July	92.0b	92.0
October	88.5b	88.5
December	90.0b	90.6
March	94.5b	94.5

Tops

May	128.4	128.4	128.4	128.4b	126.9
July	121.8	122.5	121.5	122.4b	121.1
October	117.0	117.3	117.0	117.1b	116.6
December	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.5b	113.0
March	110.3	111.0	110.3	110.5b	110.1

b—Bid. n—Nominal. e—Traded.

Cotton

May	20.99	21.02	20.96	21.02	21.00
July	20.57	20.69	20.53	20.58	20.59
October	19.84	19.92	19.83	19.89	19.88
December	19.64	19.71	19.64	19.69	19.67
March	19.45	19.55	19.45	19.50	19.49

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

November	....	....	....	1.68n	1.68

Eggs

October	38.35	38.30	38.10	38.30	38.30

Potatoes

November	....	....	....	2.90n	2.90

n—Nominal.

Most Concerns' Net Exceeds 1943 Period

NEW YORK (AP)—Johns-Manville Corp. and subsidiaries report earnings for the first quarter of 1944 of $1,451,566, equal to $1.66 a common share, compared with $1,087,119, or $1.23 a common share, in the corresponding 1943 quarter.

Sales were $24,450,541 for the period, compared with $23,752,896 in the 1943 three months.

Earnings were after provision for contingencies in the 1944 quarter of $210,000, compared with $525,000 and a special provision of $100,000 for extraordinary depletion set aside from earnings in the 1943 period.

Caterpillar Tractor Co. reports net profit for the quarter ended March 31 of $1,-884,463 equal to 96 cents a share, compared with $1,375,322 or 73 cents a share in the comparable 1943 period.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., reports consolidated net income subject to audit and year-end adjustments for the 13 weeks ended April 1 of $1,165,347 equal to 68 cents a share, compared with $1,-031,671 or 60 cents a share for the same period in 1943.

Westinghouse Air Brake Co. reported net income for the quarter ended March 31, 1944, of $1,385,397, equal to 41 cents a share, compared with a net profit of $1,037,641 or 33 cents a share, compared $1,037,641 or 33 cents a share in like period of 1943. The company said net sales, totaling $80,339,322 in 1943, were highest in the history of the company.

Continental Baking Co. and subsidiaries report net profit for the 14 weeks ended April 1 was $815,220, equal to 27 cents a common share, against $758,439 or 25 cents a share shown for the 12 weeks ended March 27, 1943, the nearest comparable period.

Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co. and subsidiaries report net profit for the quarter ended March 31 of $428,254 or 48 cents a share compared with $230,330 or 25 cents a share in the corresponding 1943 period.

Westinghouse Air Brake Co. shows a net profit of $1,385,397 or 41 cents a share in the quarter ended March 31 compared with $1,037,641 or 33 cents a share in the like period of last year.

Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corporation for the 12 months ended March 31 reports net profit of $362,374 equal to $2.16 a preferred share, compared with $961,560 or $7.85 on the preferred in the preceding year.

Chrysler Earnings Halved on Vastly Heavier Production

DETROIT (AP)—K. T. Keller, President of Chrysler Corporation, told a stockholders meeting that while the corporation had manufactured a billion and a half dollars worth of war material in the last two years, profits averaged only slightly more than half the per share level of pre-war years.

"In the five years prior to Pearl Harbor," Mr. Keller said, "profits averaged $8.47 per share of stock . . . and in the two years since Pearl Harbor, $4.46 per share.

"In the five years prior to Pearl Harbor, out of every dollar of sales the corporation had left about 5½ cents; in the two years since Pearl Harbor 2½ cents.

"Interesting, too, is that in these two war years Chrysler Corporation paid in taxes almost twice as much as its profits, and paid to its stockholders dividends of $3.50 per share in 1942 and $3.00 per share in 1943 as compared with $5.50 in 1940 and $6.00 in 1941."

Mr. Keller said the corporation had cut the cost of war products many millions of dollars in 1943, listing a saving to the Government of $60,000,000 on marine tractors and harbor tugs, $1,000,000 on B-26 Marauder bombers; $3,000,000 on parts for medium tanks and $12,000,000 through improved methods of making ammunition and development of steel cartridge case manufacture.

Southern Utility Bonds Are Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—A new issue

Sports News

Braves Open Season Here Vs. Phillies

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's second official baseball opening of the infant season comes up tomorrow, as the Braves blow off the local National League lid with the Philadelphia Phillies. Johnny Quinn said today that Governor Saltonstall's status as lead-off pitcher was in doubt, with business taking His Excellency to Detroit. If the famous Massachusetts southpaw is back in time, he will open the inaugural ceremonies. Otherwise it will be Lieutenant Governor Cahill.

Before trying to salvage the third and final game of the break-away series with the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds this afternoon, Bob Coleman of the Braves announced that Nate Andrews, winner of 14 games a year ago, will be his mound choice against the Phillies.

Batting Slump

Typically, the Braves are having trouble getting started at the plate. They scored only two runs in their first two starts at the Polo Grounds and made 10 hits, most of which were obviously wasted. Gladhu, Workman and Etchison are the early disappointments at bat, but perhaps a little home cooking will snap them out of their slumps tomorrow if something else doesn't this afternoon.

Bearing up Coleman's pre-season prediction, the Braves pitching has been all right. The manager expected Al Javery and Jim Tobin to be tough for opposing hitters, and they were just that at New York. But only the whisper of an attack functioned behind them.

The Phillie series here, incidentally, continues with single games Saturday and Sunday. The Brooklyn Dodgers come in next Tuesday.

Sox Winning

Meanwhile, the Red Sox, who seem to have aroused fresh pennant talk along Jersey Street since taking two out of three from the Yankees, tomorrow help the Athletics stage their home opening at Shibe Park. This series features a Sunday double-header. The wartime schedule, with numerous open week days, forced the early twin bill arrangement.

The man who attracted the most attention at Fenway yesterday was Jim Tabor. Rawhide first aroused the public by making three errors in the morning game. But he later played the hero's role by clouting two doubles and the Boston club's first homer. Thus, with five hits in 11 tries, Jim today sported a neat .455 batting average as the club moved toward Phillie.

The pitching of George Woods and Emmett O'Neil must have been gratifying to Joe Cronin. Between the two of them they walked only three Yankees, a fine performance for so early in the season.

BRAVES FIELD
TOMORROW AT 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store, Hub 2105 and Braves Field, Sta 9600

Boston Pro Grid Club Has Drawing Card in Bertelli

PHILADELPHIA, April 20 (AP)—The Boston Yankees, whose assets going into the annual National Football League meeting consisted only of boundless optimism and three pieces of paper, have come up with a potential drawing card.

Given first pick at the annual pro football draft of college talent, they chose Angelo Bertelli, Notre Dame's 1943 passing ace whose home is in West Springfield, Mass. That, Owner Ted Collins considers, gives the Yankees something to interest New England fans, although Bertelli is in the Marines, and presumably won't be available until after the war.

After one first choice, the Yankees had to take 11th pick each time, but they consider that they made out as well as most other clubs, since comparatively few players chosen will be available next fall.

In addition to their draft selections, the Yankees have only their franchise, a lease on Fenway Park, a postwar contract with Navy Lieut. Jim Lansing, former Fordham star, and lines on a few players located by their scouts.

Of the 11 college stars chosen in the first round of drafting, only three even possibly will be on hand to play in 1944. Creighton Miller, Notre Dame's All-America halfback who was discharged from the Army, was Brooklyn's first choice. Steve Van Buren of Louisiana State, picked by Philadelphia, still is in college and is due to graduate in June, and Johnny (Presto) Podesto of St. Mary's, was discharged from the Marines after playing as a trainee at the College of the Pacific last fall.

The first five players selected by each team.

Chicago Cardinals—Marlin (Pat) Harder, Wisconsin; Paul Mitchell, Minnesota; Saxon Judd, Tulsa; John Tavener, Indiana; Paul Blackburn, Rice.

Brooklyn—Miller, Notre Dame; J. R. Callahan, Texas; Ralph Park, Texas; Rudy Sikich, Minnesota, Verne Ullam, Cincinnati.

Detroit—Otto Graham, Northwestern; Robert Cifers, Tennessee; Ralph Heywood, Southern California; George Bettridge, Utah; John Greene, Michigan.

Philadelphia — Van Buren, Louisiana State; Loren La Prade, Stanford; Joe Parker, Texas; Hillary Horne, Mississippi State; Vic Kulbitski, Minnesota.

New York—Billy Hillenbrand, Indiana; Lamar Blount, Mississippi State; Clyde Flowers, Texas Christian; Russell Kane, East Central State (Okla.); Victor Maitland, Hobart.

Green Bay—Mervin Pregulaman, Michigan; Tom Kuzma, Michigan; William McPartland, St. Mary's; Mickey McArdle, Southern California; Jack Tracy, Washington.

Washington—Mike Micka, Colgate; Earl Audet, Southern California; Ed Doherty, Boston College; Jackie Jelows, Fresno State (Calif.); Harold Fischer, Texas.

Chicago Bears—Ray Evans, Kansas; Rudy Smeja, Michigan; Abe Croft, Southern Methodist; C. B. Stanley, Tulsa; Darwin Seeley, Stanford.

Pittsburgh—Podesto, St. Mary's; Robert Odell, Pennsylvania; Robert Gantt, Duke; Art McCaffray, College of the Pacific; George Owen, Wake Forest.

Cleveland—Anthony Butkovich, Illinois; Gil Bouley, Boston College; Robert Waterfield, U. C. L. A.; Al Akins, Washington State; Andy Cheverko, Fordham.

Boston—Bertelli, Notre Dame; Boris Dimancheff, Butler; Lawrence Rice, Tulane; John Parker, Loyola (Calif); Mike Andrews, North Carolina State.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	2	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
Boston	2	1	.667
New York	1	2	.333
Cleveland	0	1	.000
Washington	0	1	.000
Detroit	0	2	.000

Results April 19

Boston 6, New York 1.
Boston 5, New York 2.
St. Louis 3, Detroit 1.
Chicago 3, Cleveland 1.
Philadelphia, Washington, postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	2	0	1.000
St. Louis	1	0	1.000
Brooklyn	1	1	.500
Chicago	1	1	.500
Cincinnati	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Pittsburgh	0	1	.000
Boston	0	2	.000

Results April 19

New York 2, Boston 1.
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 4. (10 inns.)
Cincinnati 2, Chicago 1.
Only games scheduled.

Minor League Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 19

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 5, Hollywood 2.
Seattle 7, San Diego 1.
Portland at Sacramento, postponed.
San Francisco at Oakland, postponed.

American Association

Columbus 2, Louisville 1.
Indianapolis 4, Toledo 0.
Milwaukee 5, St. Paul 2.
Minneapolis at Kansas City, postponed.

Mrs. Page Makes Semifinal Round

PINEHURST, N. C., April 20 (AP) The semifinal round of the 42d North and South women's golf tournament today sent Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Chapel Hill, N. C., against Mary Clay O'Connor of Durham, N. C., and Marjorie Row of Anniston, Ala., the medalist, against Kay Byrne of Rye, N. Y.

Mrs. Page, former national champion, advanced to the semifinal yesterday with a 5-and-4 victory over Katherine Fox of Glen Ridge, N. J. Miss O'Connor beat Peggy Kirk of Cleveland, Ohio, 1 up at the 22d hole; Miss Row defeated Laddie Irwin of Montclair, N. J., 3 and 2, and Miss Byrne won, 5 and 4, over Jane Crum of Orangeburg, S. C.

Wolves Even Series

LOS ANGELES, April 20 (AP)—The intersectional ice hockey tournament between the Boston Olympics and the Hollywood Wolves stood at two-all today after the Wolves' 6-to-4 victory in perhaps the season's fastest game.

Hollywood's Harry Black, who won high scoring honors in the Southern California League's regular season from which the Wolves emerged as champions, scored only one goal last night but his two sensational assists kept the Olympics from catching up after the Wolves had taken a 4-to-2 lead in the first period.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Fred Perry defeated Don Budge, 9-11, 6-4, 6-3, in a tennis match at Rockford.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

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WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver. Bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1616, N. Y. C.

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WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 439 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1231.

Connecticut

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MEZZANINE FLOOR
MEIGS & CO.
Corner Main and Wall

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TELEPHONE 5-2424

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• Budget Account
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Have your rugs cleaned regularly
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UNIFORMS
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CONNECTICUT

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207 MAIN STREET

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NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
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ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
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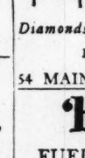
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft



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CONNECTICUT

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(Continued)

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Manager of Clear Weave's New London Store
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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with some new pieces of furniture. Despite rationing of materials you will find many distinctive pieces here, which may be just the ones you need. Come see us!
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Trays, Plates, Plaques, and other useful forms, with lovely Frosted Designs graven on underside.
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CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
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Telephone: 4-6297. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
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Women's Rayon Blouses
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Complete range of sizes and colors
$3.98 to $5.98
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Phone 3-4158

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Full of wonderful down-to-earth clothes
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Sugenheimers
Always first with the latest in fashions
64 BANK STREET

See These New Spring
FROCKS *by "Mary Lewis"*
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The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERBURY CHESHIRE

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Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Lexington 3732

Awnings Window Shades
Curtain Rods Venetian Blinds
STURDIFOLD AWNINGS & SHADE CO., Inc.
1225 N. Charles St. Mulberry 2010

Often you can save a great deal of shopping time by planning your trips beforehand with the aid of the advertisements of retail stores in
The Christian Science Monitor

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE
(Continued)

INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED
Industrial and Marine Pressure Vacuum Gauges
OUR SPECIALTY
KONE ENGINEERING CO.
11 W. 39TH STREET

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8784 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CORRECT ATTIRE
FOR
MEN and BOYS
McMANUS & RILEY
51 State Street

YES . . WE HAVE COAL FOR YOU
Although anthracite is scarce there's Stove or Nut bituminous to keep you plenty warm.
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
Ft. of Colonie St.

MOTHER'S DAY Send FLOWERS
Second Sunday in May, the 14th
Danker
121 NORTH PEARL STREET

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

A CHARGE ACCOUNT
Gives you the use of our convenient *easy-to-use* CHARGA-PLATE
Whitney's
Albany's Largest Store

Distinctive Designs in Fine Furniture
Elegance Without Extravagance
L. J. HOVER'S
WAYSIDE FURNITURE
887 Central Avenue Phone 8-3824

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

BALDWIN

HEIM'S BAKERY
Cakes—Cookies
Danish Pastries
Everything Is Delicious

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Shoes for Women
I. Miller
Mademoiselle, by Carlisle
Foot Saver
Florsheim
Dr. Locke
Health Spot
Vitality
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

EASY-WAY SAVING!
You need not take time from business to come to the Bank when you Save with us—through the mails! Any hour the post office is open you can deposit your Savings—safely, and conveniently. This is but one of the Easy-Way-to-Save services this Modern Savings Bank features.
Buy War Savings Stamps and Bonds
BINGHAMTON SAVINGS BANK
66 EXCHANGE STREET

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Anthracite Coal and Building Supplies
Same Coal—Same Mine All the Time
345 Grand Ave., Johnson City, N.Y.
PHONE 72349

AIR-WAC SHOW
See the Air-Wac Show at McLean's
April 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd
McLEAN'S

WEAR
Northrup's Quality Shoes
Expert Fittings
237 Main Street, Johnson City, N. Y.

CLOVERDALE DAIRY PRODUCTS
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities
Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.

SEE NEXT PAGE

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

Open House
EVERY SUNDAY
Comes the Sabbath you'll find the latch-key out and The White Turkeys dressed in their Sunday best. It's to welcome you for delicious and real old-fashioned New England meals amid true early American atmosphere.
Brunch 12 noon to 3:00 p.m.
Dinner from 1:00 to 9:00 p.m.
THE WHITE TURKEYS
220 MADISON AVE. at 37th St. MU-3-1581
ONE UNIVERSITY PL. at Wash Sq. AL-4-3677

THE **Canterbury Lunch**
331 MADISON AVE.
Serves home cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices.
Self-Service
11:00 A. M.-2:30 P. M.
No Liquor Served

LOBSTER A LA NEWBURG
The King of the Sea and his Royal Family of Fish
FAMOUS SEA FOOD HOUSE
On 3rd Ave. Bet. 53rd-54th Sts.
Tel. El. 5-9309
OCEAN-FRESH SEA FOOD PREPARED TO ORDER

blue bowl RESTAURANT
Luncheon .50-.75 157 E. 48th St., N. Y. C.
Dinner .75-1.25 ELDORADO 5-9243
CLOSED SUNDAYS

Jane Davis'
RESTAURANT
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:15
DINNER 5:30 to 8:15
Closed Sunday Circle 7-0176

THE JUMBLE SHOP
28 West 8th Street
Our Reputation is for better food at reasonable prices
Open Sundays SPring 7-2540

Susan Prince
Dinners
Monday through Friday 5-9
Sunday 12-8
808 LEXINGTON AVENUE
(Between 62nd and 63rd Streets)
Rhinelander 4-9313

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
will enjoy the hot breads, fried chicken, fresh vegetables and other delicious dishes served in our cafeteria and sandwich shop. Special combinations at breakfast, luncheon and dinner
DIXIE KITCHEN
AIR CONDITIONED
1 EAST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK
One Block from Radio City

WELCOME TO HEARTHSTONE!
Good Food . . . Good Cheer . . . Good Friends
Luncheon from 65c
Dinner from $1.25
The HEARTHSTONE
15 EAST 45th ST. 102 EAST 22d ST.

Cortile
37 W. 43 St.
36 W. 44 St.
Opp. Stern's
Luncheon from 50c
Dinner from 75c
An Old World Spot Just West of 5th Ave.
One Block from Fifth Church

Ocean-fresh seafood at its best!
davy jones SEA FOOD HOUSE
RADIO CITY
1290 SIXTH AVENUE
Bet. 51-52d Sts. Open 12 to 12

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Walter Winchell Says: Flash! Clara May Downey is high priestess of Southern Fried Chicken!
Luncheon from 85c; Dinner from $1.50
2 Dining Rooms • Men's Grill • Lounge
CHEVY CHASE ROOM Now Open for Dinners
Clara May Downey's
OLNEY INNS
12 East 49th St., New York City
(½ block from Radio City) CLOSED SUNDAY
OLNEY INNS: Olney, Md., and Miami Beach

HANS JAEGER'S
Lexington Ave., cor. 85th St., N. Y. C.
Made Famous by its Guests for Unusually Fine Foods. Congenial Atmosphere. Music Nightly. Breakfast, Banquets, Weddings, etc.
Phone BUtterfield 8-8200

King Arthur • London Terrace RESTAURANTS
405 W. 23rd St. Near 9th Ave., N. Y. C.
Serving the finest foods for discriminating palates. Luncheon, Dinner and a la carte. Breakfasts, Banquets, Weddings, etc. Music Nightly. CHelsea 2-6900

Old Salt CLAM HOUSE
2628 Broadway Bet. 99-100 Sts. Ac. 4-9588
Mel Steinberg, Prop.
Featuring All Sea Food Specialties:
Steaks and Chicken
Our Deviled Crabs Beyond Compare

BUFFALO, N. Y.
MacLEOD'S
Better-Than-Good-Luncheon
Evening Dinner
Special Sunday Dinner
82 West Chippewa St., Near Delaware

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 12 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. 65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1817

PORTSMOUTH N. H.
For Good Yankee Cooking Come to
THE BLUE GOOSE
106 Congress Street

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE

The NOSEGAY Flowers Inc.
65 Pondfield Road BR 2-3833-0310
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

William Hair Stylist
71 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE BRONXVILLE 2-0260

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

WILSON AND SON
Jewelers
83 Pondfield Road BR 2-0923
Watchmakers and Silversmiths

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

ARTHUR JACKSON personalized CLEANING SERVICE
74 PALMER AVE. BR 2-1027

GRAMATAN
MOVING & STORAGE INC.
Fireproof Storage Warehouse
Moving — Packing — Shipping
Certified Cold Storage
100 PONDFIELD ROAD BR. 2-1456

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251

HOBLIN'S
for
Electrical Appliances, Ranges, Wall Paper, Paints and Hardware
94 Kraft Avenue

EVERTS-BARTHEN
G. H. BARTHEN, Prop.
DRUGGISTS
Extensive Line of Cosmetics
Parkway Rd., corner Palmer Ave.
Tel. Bronxville 2-1271—3624

RUGS
ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC
Specialists in Cleaning, Repairing and Reweaving Oriental Rugs
Bronxville Rug Company
JOHN KAISHIAN, THE RUG MAN
54 Palmer Avenue BR. 2-8025

JAMES C. NOBLE
FIREPROOF STORAGE
39 MILBURN STREET
Moving—Crating—Shipping
Tel. BRonxville 2-4044 Tel. Scarsdale 711

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Drive In and Save On
LAUNDRY—CLEANING
at
BRACE-McGUIRE
CLEANERS • LAUNDERERS
4 STORES
• 2130 Main at Custer
• 48 High, Near Main
• 304 Elmwood, Near Summer
• Parkridge, Corner Kensington
PHONE GArfield 0078

Spring Dresses
Suits...Coats
LESLIE FROCKS
OPEN EVERY EVENING
Granada Theatre Bldg., 3172 Main Street

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware
CUSTOM TAILORED
SUITS and TOPCOATS
for Men
SAMUEL BLOOM, Inc.
130 Delaware Ave. Opp. Hotel Statler

Clean, Laundered
COAL
Fireplace and Furnace WOOD
READING
AAA COAL & COKE CO.
239 Kensington Ave. AM. 3411

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
Dressmaking
Remodeling, Restyling, Relining
Prices Reasonable
42 West Chippewa St. Cleveland 8335

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

PHONE LIN. 5410
Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?
A soft "Thermique" permanent and a becoming hair-cut will make you look your best
The Dawn Beauty Shoppe
Gates Circle Apts., 1305 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO—Hamburg

Guernsey—Jersey
MILK and CREAM
Butter—Buttermilk—Cottage Cheese
Phone Triangle 2310
QUINBY DAIRY

CORTLAND

For WALLPAPER
SEE
H. C. MUNSON
Phone 624 108 Main St.

DOUGLASTON

John B. Richardson Louise M. Richardson
"Books and Things"
40-28 MAIN AVENUE AT STATION
DOUGLASTON, L. I.
BAYSIDE 9-9382
Children's Books a Specialty
Books for Sale and Rent
Crane Stationery Greeting Cards

P. N. BRUNING . . .
Distributor S. S. Pierce's Quality Foods
224-04 Northern Blvd.
Phone Bayside 9-1571

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Flushing 9-5690. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUPER SHELL and the New Golden Shell MOTOR OIL
Brothers Service Station
43-45 Main Street FL. 9-9104

FLUSHING—Bayside

For Better Garden Work
ALLEY POND NURSERY
Hans Runge
Landscaping Done Anywhere
No Job Too Large or Too Small
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. BA. 9-6450

FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
HARDWARE
GARDEN SUPPLIES
150-34 14th Avenue FL. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shelbourne Garage
Storage, Greasing, Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

ESSO
107-18 70TH RD BOulevard 8-1219—1239
Paints Hardware
SCHWIEBERT'S
House Furnishings, Electrical Supplies, Radio Service
107-10 CONTINENTAL AVENUE
Bou. 8-5678

FREEPORT

VIEBROCK'S
Home Made French Chocolates
Also
Nut and Fruit Milk Chocolates
Sodas Luncheons
45 South Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

MIDDENDORF BROS.
Storage Warehouse
Moving, Packing, Crating
172-174 No. Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.
Established 1917 Phone Freeport 8016

FREEPORT DRUG SHOP
We have your number in Film.
76 So. Main St. Tel. Freeport 7793

GLOVERSVILLE

Your Savings Account Insured Up to $5,000
Chartered by the U. S. Government
GLOVERSVILLE FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION
52 North Main Street
GLOVERSVILLE NEW YORK

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
See
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 North Main St. Phone 3040

New Spring Foot Rest
ENNA JETTICK and BETTY BARRETT SHOES
On very comfortable lasts that also please the eye.
CHARLES W. BROOKINS
40 North Main Street

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE (Continued)

Seamprufe Slips
Featuring the Seamprufe Swing Slip, tailored of Luxable Bur-Mil Crepe. These come in sizes 32 to 40 and are moderately priced at $2.00.
MARTIN & NAYLOR

GREAT NECK

North Shore's Smartest Shop
LOUISE ALLEN, Inc.
113 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck 711
Coats — Suits — Dresses
Hundreds of
Cracker Crisp Cotton Frocks
9-15 12-20 18-24
Blouses — Sportswear

HINDER HAT SHOPPE
New Selection of Spring Hats
$1.98 and $2.98
1A Third Street Great Neck 3444

Tasty
Luncheons and Dinners
Open every day except Sunday
Manion's Restaurant
Thirty-eight Middle Neck Rd.

HARRIETTE LIGETY
Corsetiere Lingerie and House Coats
95 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck 1680 Great Neck

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Hempstead 5246-J. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
250 Fulton Ave. Hempstead, L. I.

FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
SHOPPING HOURS
Mon.-Thurs.
10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
FRI.—NOON to 9 P. M.
SAT.—10 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

Let's All Back the Attack and Speed Our Boys to Victory

Oppenheim Collins
Smart Woman's Specialty Shop
OPEN TUESDAYS
TILL 9. P. M.
730 Franklin Avenue
Garden City 5660

The Ideal Eating Place — Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead 1601
Lunch Dinner
SUNDAY DINNER
Let's All Back the Attack

Style Begins at
HARRY WOLF
Clothier, Haberdasher, Hatter
11 MAIN STREET
TEL. 141 HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

Fertilizer
Garden Tools
Jars and Rings
H. BLUMBERG & SONS
278 FRONT STREET
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

PERSONAL LOANS for Personal Needs
HEMPSTEAD BANK
54 Main Street
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
BUY ANOTHER BOND

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
Florists
BACK THE ATTACK
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

GLASS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMING
For All Purposes
BUY WAR BONDS
HEMPSTEAD GLASS CO.
305 Front Street Hempstead 1034

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square
WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Buy Another Bond
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

ITHACA

How Much Lighter,
More Delightful, your rooms can be made with Paints and Wallpapers from
Better PAINT WALLPAPER Service
216 N. Aurora Street Dial 2150

NEW YORK

ITHACA (Continued)

You'll be staying in your own backyard this Spring and Summer, and for the fun and work you're planning, Rothschild's has the clothes and the garden tools. Why not stop by soon, and see our fine collection of garden furniture, work-easy denims and slacks, and hosts of other Victory Garden equipment.
Rothschild's

DIAMONDS
1st—Select the finest quality
2nd—Choose a smart style
3rd—Consider reliability
Since 1875 Heggies have supplied Ithacans with fine diamonds. Let us help you.
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
JEWELERS
PHONE 2277 136 E. STATE

P. W. WOOD and SON
Hartford Fire Insurance
General Insurance
316-318 Savings Bank Bldg.
Telephone: 2343

GENERAL TIRES
Tire Recapping—Repairing
OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION
409 W. STATE ST. DIAL 9316

GEORGE B. NORRIS
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
More than four dozen kinds of delicious frozen foods—vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, poultry.
ATWATERS
"everything to eat"
109 E. STATE ST. DIAL 2761

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone: HA 4-3060. Hours 9 a. m. to 12:00 noon, Mon., Wed., Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav 4-0422

BALDWIN'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food, Groceries and Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
84-03 Northern Blvd. NE 9-6731, 6732, 6733

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
95-08 63RD DRIVE, REGO PARK

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
8101A 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Smart-form
FASHION FOUNDATIONS
Barcley Custom Made Bras, Girdles, Corsets, Belts
164-17 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rep. 9-7779

ROSE RAY Beauty Shoppe
featuring
Wella Cold Wave
89-14 163RD STREET

SMART MILLINERY SHOP
Spring and Summer Hats
Made-to-Order Ready-to-Wear
Exclusive Fashions
89-76 165 Street Rep. 9-9146
89-67 164 St. Rep. 9-0400

John Bros.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
Repairs Storage Remodeling

JAMESTOWN

Defense Clothes
in Basement . . at
New Lower Prices
Bigelow's
ARKWRIGHT-BIGELOW COMPANY

FRED H. BROADHEAD
Insurance
FIRE, AUTO, ACCIDENT
101 GOKEY BLDG. Phone 4-008

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

KENMORE

GLAD RAGS
"for the woman who cares"
Ladies' Wearing Apparel
Dresses, Hosiery, Lingerie and Sportswear.
2964 DELAWARE AVENUE DEL. 8120

KRAUS, Inc.
Men's Clothing Boys'
No Scarcity Here in
Fine Suits, Top Coats, Rain Coats
Open Mon., Fri., Sat. Evenings
2874 Delaware Ave. DElaware 0483

Moerloth & Hofert Jewelers
DIAMONDS SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Avenue De. 8694

LARCHMONT

Tel. Larchmont 2-0156
Larchmont Centre Tailors
CLEANERS — FURRIERS
Rothblott & Stern, Inc.
1941 PALMER AVENUE

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
CORDWOOD and KINDLING
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

LYNBROOK

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 To $6.50
HARRY'S SHOE SHOPPE
39 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook

LYNBROOK—Malverne

Fine selection of
SPRING DRESSES
Crepe and Jersey in print—also Pastels and Navy
"Exclusive but not Expensive"
302 Hempstead Ave., Malverne, N. Y.
Store hrs. 9 to 6—Friday 9 to 9
Varnie Shop

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS Pharmacy
Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein
Revlon, Old Spice, Chanel, Coty
Lentheric, Matchabelli
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Tel. Mamaroneck 1280

R. G. BREWER, Inc.
COAL—FUEL OIL—HARDWARE
BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINTS—WALL PAPER—LUMBER
161 East Post Road

Ditman's
Smart Corsetry
Skillful Fitting
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

MOUNT VERNON

FAMOUS FURRIERS
Fine Furs
Stored and Remodeled
LADIES' TAILORING
FAY'S MILLINERY
Remodeling and custom made hats
Mo 8-6674 105 Gramatan Avenue

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
10 N. Second Avenue
Mo. 8-3070, 9225
LITKUS Service

DAVE WEISBERGER, Inc.
We Carry
MATRIX TRUARCH
COLLEGEBRED
SHOES
FLORSHEIM and KENMORE for Men
89 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
Branch 1012 Westchester Avenue, Bronx

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
Greeting Cards
Corona Typewriters
19 FOURTH AVENUE

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO. 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

Specialists in the Etiquette of FLOWERS
for formal occasions
HOUSE OF FLOWERS
Proctor Building
MO 8-3616 MO 8-9639

FABRIC FAIR
Exactly That!
Select one of our fine All-Wool Plaids, Town and Country Tweeds or ever cherished Gabardines TO MAKE YOUR OWN SUIT, or a lovely Silk, Rayon or Spun Rayon Dress Print, in exquisite colors.
RELIABLE SILK STORE
62 Fourth Avenue, Mt. Vernon
8 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-8219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NOW is the time to select a new SUIT or COAT or both at our
SPRING SALE
Excellent Values
BROMLY
10 Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
555 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

We can fill your need of
New Spring
WASHABLE COTTONS
$4.98 to $10.98
Dorothy Stein
24 FOURTH AVENUE
146 Mamaroneck Ave., Cor. Post Road

NEWBURGH

MOE MEYER STORE
Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET
We cordially invite you to visit our New Shop at the
CORNER OF MAIN AND DIVISION STS.
where the latest Spring fashions in DRESSES, SPORTSWEAR and SUITS are being displayed. Also foundational garments.

K-A-R-A-S
DRESSES — SPORTSWEAR for TOWN and COUNTRY
567 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 2-2627

LIEBMAN'S
Headquarters For Nationally Known Quality
CHILDREN'S APPAREL
510 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(CORNER CHURCH STREET)

Kathryn Hayes Incorporated
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
36 DIVISION STREET NEW ROCHELLE

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREPEL BROOKLYN Flowers
1060 Flatbush Ave. Cor. Beverly Rd.
BUCK. 2-7876
THE BEAUTY OF TREPEL SERVICE
Flowers, no matter how beautiful, unless skillfully arranged, lose the effect of purpose. TREPEL floral arrangements are always EXQUISITE but not EXPENSIVE

L. CURTH & SONS
ESTAB. 1874
Local and Long Distance Moving and Storage
244-250 Marion Street
Telephone GLenmore 2-2040

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners
—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr Brooklyn Edison

GARDEN SUPPLIES
Tools • Fertilizer • Seeds
PETERSEN BROS., Inc.
Hardware and House Furnishings
7905 and 7907 Third Ave. Ph. SH. RD. 8-0500

NICK'S FLORIST
FLOWERS for All Occasions
We telegraph flowers everywhere
Ingersoll 2-8810
800 Flatbush Ave., Bklyn., N. Y.

Bu. 4-9691 Pr. 3-8549
916 Flatbush Ave. 792 Nostrand Av.
opp. Erasmus High School Cor. St. Johns Pl.
FEINBERG & PRICE
Brooklyn
Fashionable Ladies' Shoes Since 1926

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	E	M	L	O	C	K
	M	A	A		O	
L	I	N	C	O	L	N
E	M	U		R	O	E
X		E	L	A		W
I	S	L	A	N	D	S
N			U			P
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T		T	A	R		P
O	B	I		A	R	E
N	I	C	O	B	A	R
	G		A	L	P	
B	A	S	K	E	T	S

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY (Continued)

Borough of Brooklyn (Continued)

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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

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ALL-AMERICAN CLASSIC..... 8.98
It's the Fashion Nook's success dresses . . . wonderful go-everywhere classic tailored by Paul Durell . . . in pastels, dark colors, dots, prints.

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WHITE PLAINS Fast Good Hustis Milk DAIRY
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ESTAB. 1900

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When you want flowers call
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"We telegraph flowers"
Established 1919 154 Main St.

A Strong Local Bank Serving Local Needs
THE CITIZENS BANK of White Plains, N. Y.
130 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.
PHONE W. P. 9500
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Telephones—Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726 Mamaroneck 2840
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THE BEST BY TEST
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FUEL OIL
HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 Main Street Yonkers 5-4900

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Stamp Notes

AP Features

Coincident with the International Labor conference at Philadelphia, beginning today, comes word from Switzerland of a new series of overprints for this organization. A half-dozen of the new overprints appear on covers received in this country. The overprint inscription is "Courrier du Bureau International du Travail," in contrast to the overprint previously used for this organization which was "S.d.N. Bureau International du Travail." The overprints appear on nine values of the 1936-42 landscape series and on several of the 1941 series depicting Swiss heroes.

Stolows also report 21 new overprints for the League of Nations which read "Courrier de la Societe des Nations." Previous League overprints were inscribed simply "Societe des Nations."

These special overprints validate the stamps for use only of the League of Nations and the International Labor Bureau. The stamps are listed in Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue as official stamps and can be obtained in canceled condition only.

* * *

Postmaster General Frank C. Walker's announcement that four new U. S. stamps will be issued should meet with the approval of collectors who have been urging such issues.

The Postmaster's announcement last week said that two of the stamps, both of three-cent denomination, will honor railroad and steamship systems which are playing important roles in the war effort. The other two will be a continuation of last year's "over-run countries" series of five-cent stamps and will honor the Philippines and Korea.

First of the new issues will be the railroad stamp, placed on sale at Omaha, Neb.; San Francisco, and Ogden, Utah, May 10, the 75th anniversary of the driving of the last spike of the first transcontinental line at Promontory, Utah, in 1869.

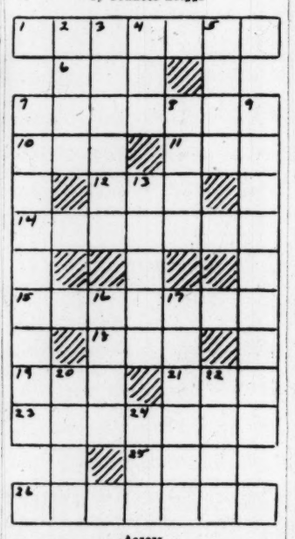
The steamship stamp will be placed on sale at Savannah, Ga., May 22, the 125th anniversary of the first trans-Atlantic voyage of an American steamship, the SS Savannah, which sailed from that city for Liverpool, Eng., on that date. May 22 also is National Maritime Day, first proclaimed by President Roosevelt in 1933.

Although designs for the new stamps have not been announced, the transportation stamps obviously will picture the subjects they honor. Both railroad trains and steamships have been pictured on earlier U. S. stamps. It also seems likely that the two "over-run countries" stamps may be similar in design to the 12 issued last year with the flags of the respective countries as the central design.

Collectors desiring first-day cancellations of the railroad stamp, May 10, and the steamship stamp, May 22, may send a maximum of ten self-addressed envelopes in each case to the Postmaster, Omaha 2, Neb.; San Francisco 1, Calif.; Ogden, Utah, and Savannah, Ga., with cash or money order remittance to cover the cost of the stamps to be affixed.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is one of trees of Longfellow's "forest primeval"?
6—Bleat of a sheep (var.).
7—John Drinkwater wrote drama about what President of U. S.?
10—Australian bird.
11—What do you call the striped appearance in mahogany?
13—Highest note of the gamut it what?
14—Lugnagg, visited by Gulliver, was what (pl.)?
15—What place in "on my mind" when I sing a certain song?
18—What is the substance obtained by distillation of wood, coal, peat, etc?
19—What is the sash worn by Japanese?
21—Exist.
23—What is name of group of islands in Bay of Bengal?
25—Who is hero of Byron's "Siege of Corinth"?
26—What are the elevated goals in game of basketball?

Down
2—Who were the original inhabitants of Moab?
3—Who is the Portuguese member of crew of "We're Here" in "Captains Courageous"?
4—What is an important ingredient in lacquers?
5—What State of U. S. is called the "Centennial State" (abbr.)?
7—What city was for a long time the capital of Kentucky?
8—What is a seaport city of Algeria?
9—What has boxes, banners, and by-lines?
13—Who is the lady of Petrach's love poems?
16—Pertaining to the ear.
17—What motion-picture star is wed to Harry James?
20—What was the two-horse chariot used by ancient Greeks and Romans?
23—Enrapture.
24—What tree is associated with Hartford, Conn.?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Gene Carr
"Drop it, Bill!"

Brevities

Air raiders, sent to demolish a plane engine plant at Limoges, France, refrained from dropping a single bomb on the great china ifactories near by. Boy, that's discipline!—Detroit News.

When it was pointed out to the new copy girl that someone may be President sometime besides Roosevelt, she said: "I s'pose so, but it'll seem awfully odd."—Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News.

He Wasn't Worried

Methuselah ate what he found on his plate,
And never, as people do now,
Did he note the amount of the calorie count;
He ate it because it was chow.

He wasn't disturbed as at dinner he sat,
Eating succotash, chicken, or pie,
To think it was lacking in granular fat
Or a couple of vitamins shy.

He cheerfully chewed every species of food,
Untroubled by worries or fears
Lest his health might be hurt by some fancy dessert—
And he lived more than nine hundred years.

—I. E. MARTIN

Did You Ever Wonder

How Phototubes Help "Register" Colors in High-Speed Printing?

The phototube or photoelectric cell can make a special dark line, called a register mark, reach a certain spot in a machine within 1/100 of an inch, even when the continuous strip of paper or other material on which the mark appears is racing past at a speed of nearly a thousand feet a minute.

This action of the phototube can be applied to repetitive operations performed on continuous webs or strips of paper, cellophane, cloth, etc. It can be used to assure the printing of additional colors in a design in exact register or position relative to the other colors; to fold paper at a specified point in a design; to perforate paper at the exact division point between successive identical designs; etc.

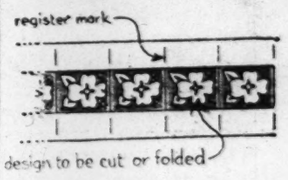
Some means of providing a continuous check on the accuracy of the register in such operations is necessary because, in high-speed operations, even a little deviation from perfect synchronism, such as might result from a shrinkage of the material being worked on due to temperature or humidity changes, might cause considerable trouble.

Essentially, phototube register control works as follows: A small dark line or other mark is made on the margin of the continuous strip at each point where the repetitive operation is to be performed.

A light beam is reflected from the paper to the phototube. As the strip moves past the tube, less light reaches the tube during the instant the mark lies in the path of the beam. This increases the electrical resistance of the tube by reducing the number of electrons emitted from its light-sensitive cathode. This is made to actuate a magnetic brake which clamps down on the strip, stopping it momentarily while the fold, perforation, or cut is made.

The brake then lets go its grip on the strip and the process is repeated. Where the strip is transparent, as when made of cellophane, the light may be sent through the strip rather than reflected from its surface.

In postage stamps, 3,000 perforations a minute, placed with an accuracy of 1/64 of an inch, are made by a rotary perforator, guided by a register mark which may be noted in the sheet margins.
—W. P. Keasbey.



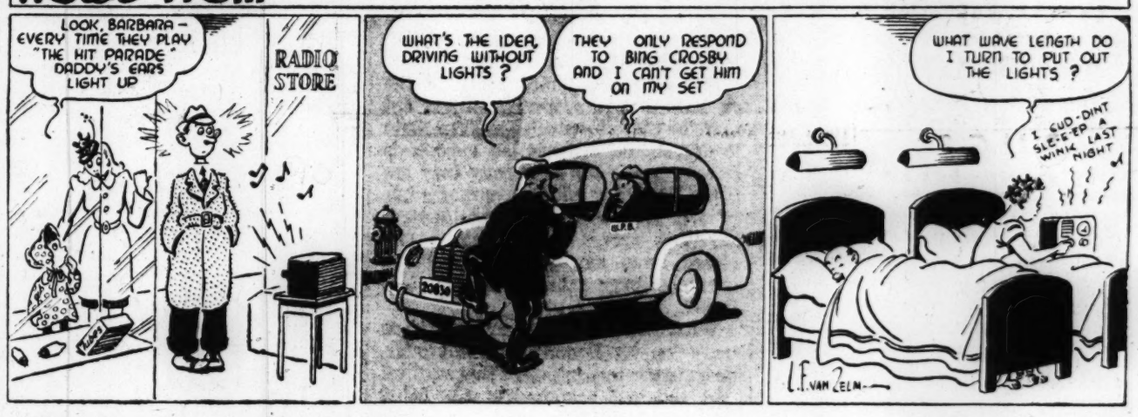
"Popability"

Popcorn sometimes loses its "popability" due to dryness; this essential property may be restored to the corn by putting it in a fruit jar with a tablespoonful or two of water, shaking and letting stand a week.

Facts and Figures

DO NOT EAT
FOR FIRE
LICORICE
IS BEING USED AS THE PRINCIPAL INGREDIENT IN THE MATERIAL USED IN EXTINGUISHING FIRES ON WARSHIPS
IT'S A FACT
THE LOWEST TEMPERATURE EVER RECORDED IN ROME IS 16 DEGREES ABOVE ZERO
COLLAPSIBLE TUBES FOR TOOTHPASTE AND OTHER SIMILAR MATERIALS ARE BEING MADE FROM A NEW POLYTHENE PLASTIC
K. PARRIS
IT IS ESTIMATED THAT A POUND OF HONEY REPRESENTS THE LIFE WORK OF ABOUT 1,000 BEES

NEWS ITEM— POST WAR LIGHTS WILL REQUIRE NO WIRE, BUT WILL BE TURNED ON AND OFF BY RADIO WAVES


LOOK, BARBARA — EVERY TIME THEY PLAY "THE HIT PARADE" DADDY'S EARS LIGHT UP
RADIO STORE
WHAT'S THE IDEA, DRIVING WITHOUT LIGHTS?
THEY ONLY RESPOND TO BING CROSBY AND I CAN'T GET HIM ON MY SET
WHAT WAVE LENGTH DO I TURN TO PUT OUT THE LIGHTS?
I SUD-DINT SLEEP A WINK LAST NIGHT
I. F. VAN ZELM

Just for Fun—*Human Nature*

By O'Malley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Things Are Shaping Up*

By Rodgers

"Let's see now," the Boss said, "There is Snubs, Peachy, Billy Sponge and Buzzy-"
"T.W., ol' Peter, Togo, Curly, Sambo, Fuzzy, Polly, the parrot Nick, the monkey-"
"Oh, there are plenty of pets in the neighborhood," Jimmy agreed-
"Hum-m?"
'Sounds interesting,' I thought to myself-

The Adventures of Waddles—*Gentleman of the Old School*

By The Hagers

Captain Bill was adamant:
He wouldn't sail with Joe Teal's aunt.
"You've heard of share-the-ride clubs, Bill; Let's take Miss Jayne back to Drakeville.
A gentleman of your address Can't leave a lady in distress."
Bill muttered something very low, Then shouted, "Hoist the sail! Let's go!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Road to Peace

As the founding fathers set out from thirteen separate colonies to create on the American continent a new nation, there were dispassionate observers who could cite a dozen reasons why it couldn't be done. But the men engaged in the task were not dispassionate. Most of what the doubters said was true enough, except for men who saw something truer beyond.

People who want peace—and not just "in our time"—are going to need much of the determination and the same awareness of the bitter alternatives to success which characterized the founders of America. They must not listen too hard to those who say what can't be done. They must not be embarrassed by experts demanding to know exactly how the objective is to be achieved. No. These people who want peace—which is to say who want law in place of war—have as their first task to make still more people want it.

When Mr. Hull says that policing the world after this war will be a job for separate national forces, he is only saying what he thinks is possible. "Possible" in this case means acceptable to a great enough number of people. If a decisive popular demand exists, the statesmen not only will be forced to find the means of fulfilling it—they already have most of the means. And popular demand has a way of spilling over national borders.

There are many people who believe that, after the grim lessons of these years, it should be possible for nations to do even more than agree to use their national forces to back up a world organization. Such an agreement would be a welcome first step. But they believe that this approach has some of the dangers which were inherent in the League of Nations. That system permitted nations to hesitate too long when aggression loomed, especially when the aggression was in some distant corner of the earth.

Many therefore have hoped that the next venture in substituting law for war would include provisions for immediate action by the world authority on its own responsibility. They have hoped to avoid the fatal delays which may occur when several governments have to be consulted before the aggressor can be stopped.

Mr. Hull knows of these hopes. But he does not believe they are shared by enough people or enough governments to make them practicable. On the other hand, he may reasonably doubt that the people who demand a single world police force appreciate the implications of their demand. These touch on national sovereignty, some parts of which must be pooled if an authority competent to administer a police force is to be set up. They touch on a nation's willingness to submit its disputes to a world court and to accept decisions which it may feel against its own immediate interest because a greater interest is served by that procedure.

Doubtless we are as far today from the establishment of a single world police force as the founders of America were far from their goal when they set out from the various colonial capitals. But what shortened their road can shorten ours to durable peace—faith that the job can be done, determination to see it through, wanting the thing and leading our neighbor to want it enough to change statesmen's minds about the possibilities.

Politics and the Veteran

Action of the special session of the Massachusetts Legislature in providing 200 additional beds at the Soldiers Home in Chelsea may eventually prove to be of value, but there is room for doubt whether the legislation was necessary at this time.

Truth of the matter is that in adopting a measure calling for construction of a new wing at Chelsea, many legislators were motivated by fear that failure to pass some veterans legislation would react unfavorably politically in this election year. Only a very few of the solons—12 in the House and 10 in the Senate—had the courage to oppose the veterans bill which Governor Saltonstall and numerous State officials held was not urgent.

No reasonable person wants to deny the veterans of World War II anything really needed for their care and rehabilitation. But precipitate action to "do something for the boys" would in the long run mitigate against a well-thought-out program such as may be presented to the General Court by the Rehabilitation Commission when the regular session of 1945 convenes next January.

Toward Singapore

At the same time that British counter-attacks are breaking the siege of Kohima and pushing Japanese invaders back from the Imphal plain comes word of the beginning of the long-awaited sea-air drive on Sumatra. Lord Louis Mountbatten's new headquarters in Ceylon reports attacks on Sabang and Lhonga by a task force including aircraft carriers, battleships, cruisers and submarines. Chief objectives were airfields and shipping.

It is too early yet to say that the threat of the enemy drive from Burma into India has been ended by the successes around Imphal. It is also too early to say that the British sea-air operations will soon throw the Japanese out of Sumatra. But this first Allied naval offensive in the Dutch Indies in two years can lead to important operations.

If the British can secure bases on Sumatra they can plug the Malacca Straits. That would shut the Japanese out of the Bay of Bengal, cutting their sea communications with Burma and leaving the Andaman Islands garrisons stranded. Moreover, Singapore and much of Malaya would be in easy bombing range. This offensive need not be interrupted by monsoon rains. How much the British can spare for it from the seapower demands of the Second Front remains to be seen. But coupled with American sea-air operations in the Pacific, it may soon push Japan's naval power back to the China Sea, if not into the Yellow Sea.

Rome and de Valera

As long as the Nazis maintain their military operations south of Rome, such appeals as that of President de Valera of Eire to President Roosevelt will remain completely unrealistic. The consensus among Allied military leaders is that Rome's transportation facilities are absolutely essential to present Nazi operations against Allied soldiers, including Americans.

President Roosevelt's reply to the de Valera note properly pointed out that the place to which the Free State leader should address his appeals is Berlin. The Nazis may deny they are using Rome for military purposes but reports from Allied military sources say that recent reconnaissance disclosed large movements of military character over railroads leading into Rome.

What will surprise many Americans more than Mr. Roosevelt's rebuff to Mr. de Valera is the statement that cultural and religious monuments are being spared wherever possible, "often at considerable sacrifice." It would seem the Allies are doing enough to preserve civilization as well as its monuments to need no further reminders from the neutral Mr. de Valera.

The Squeeze by Air

Good weather, abundant supplies of planes and pilots, and rapidly improving bases in England and Italy have all contributed to the step-up in the aerial offensive against Germany in recent days. That bombers and fighters are now devoting at least a part of their attention to rail yards and other transportation bottlenecks through which the Nazis must move troops and supplies to the invasion fronts is one indication "D" day is coming nearer.

But the question of Luftwaffe strength remains. How sharply has fighter production been reduced by the strategical bombings? Tons of explosives were dropped on the Oranienburg plant, yet even before the war the Germans showed visitors the deep underground facilities of that factory.

How many completed planes have the Germans hoarded for the coming invasion onslaught? We do not know, but we do know they have recently found ways to greatly improve their anti-aircraft fire from the ground.

However, the air blows must be telling. The planes range wide over Nazi-land, dropping mines in the Danube, strafing Berlin streets, blasting at coastal installations, bringing back pictures that tell of damage inflicted, and of German preparations.

Soon new air bases should be coming into service on the east of Germany in the land occupied by the Russians, and then the aerial squeeze will intensify.

Pushing our way into the sardine box on wheels for the ride home the other night, we heard the conductor say, pleasantly enough: "Climb right in, folks; there's plenty of room up front." A little oil for the sardines.

Now If He Can Just Keep It There

On Feeding Certain Birds

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

The other morning the infant of the family lifted his voice in juvenile amazement (not to be confused with mature amazement) and demanded, "What's that funny noise?" The "noise" was the opening spring serenade by the returning birds. A batch of juncos skipped around the dooryard, a starling squawked from the barn roof, a robin yelped, and a pair of bluebirds expressed their opinion of a bird-house hole too small for both of them at once. It was a wild concert after the quiet of a snowbound and birdless winter.

Before the day was out we had some sort of a woodpecker pounding an elm, an assortment of sparrows, and a genuine myriad of grackles in need of lubrication. Every time I hear grackles I remind myself to oil the wheelbarrow. The lad spent the day with the bird book, putting gold stars

on the kinds he'd seen, and so discovered the trumpeter swan. He wanted a couple of swans for his very own.

It is my private opinion that a hen is man's greatest feathered benefactor, and that birds as a whole are lovely to look at, delightful to know—but overrated. The National Guild of Audubon Societies may have other ideas, and will probably picture me as a wicked old reprobate who shies rocks at orioles. That is not so. I put up wren boxes, hang out string for the bluebirds, nail up a board for the mason swallows, and speak kindly to the sparrows—going through all the motions of a birdlover except feeding them in the winter.

I refuse to feed them in the winter for a reason I believe sound. If I feed them, they hang around when they ought to be down South where it's warm. I think feeding migratory birds is a reverse-English kindness. Chickadees, owls, pheasants, and grouse know how to take care of themselves in cold weather and don't need feeding, but birds that ought to go are better off gone.

I like all our birds, and give them a proper quantity of attention. I like the bobolink as well as any, and I might feed them if they were the kind to eat at a station—because I understand they call them rice birds down South and shoot them. They arrive here with more music than a juke box, darting up into the sky like an English lark—only we have a much better sky for them to dart into. The mamma bird isn't anything special, but the old man wears formal clothes to breakfast, and when he finds a cat prowling in the grass he says some interesting things. When we're mowing hay and a gentleman bobolink raises his voice, we always stop and look around for the nest. Then we set the fledglings over onto the mowed part out of danger and drive on. Instead of being grateful, the papa explains that we haven't any right in his field anyway.

Another bird I favor is the starling. People come here from the cities and tell what a terrible thing a starling is. They hatch about a bushel every year under a clapboard in the barn, and act as if they had a warranty deed to the whole place. They are noisy, and are not quite the sopranos they think. But the starling is the only bird I've ever seen wade into a nest of tent caterpillars and establish a beachhead. Bluebirds, supposed to be great foragers among insect and bug life, ignore tent caterpillars—and then perch on a wire and sing to show what good fellows they are.

When it comes to bug-eaters, I claim the best bird is a hop-toad. If a hop-toad could sing and had pretty feathers, he'd be a great favorite. They'll jump two feet in the air to snag a bean beetle on the fly, and then hide so nobody can bother them with unwanted thanks. A friend who went to Cornell to study snakes told me reptiles and amphibia make the birds look like pikers. He said snakes are poor musicians, but they are really very beautiful, and he pulled one out of his pocket to show me.

But I still think the best bird is a hen. She doesn't presume to sing well, but she does it loud. Her song means breakfast, and her husband wakes me in time to eat it. Hens don't fly away in the fall, but stay when we need them most. They like me, and peck the eyelets on my boots when I walk among them. And when the weather warms, they hatch me some little chickens—which is the nicest thing anyone could do for me. Most baby birds look disreputable and moth-eaten, but a tiny yellow head sticking out from under a clucking Rhode Island Red is a first-rate bird for my money. I'm paying $3.85 for a bag of grain for them, which is something I wouldn't do for all the warblers in Audubon.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

A Congress of Nations

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Readers may be interested in the following paragraph from Hildreth's History of the United States:

"Another remarkable memorial presented to Congress at its present session was that of the Massachusetts Peace Society, for a congress of nations for the settlement of controversies, indicating as it did a reaction of public sentiment against that system of war and bloodshed from which Europe, and at length America, had of late so severely suffered."

The Massachusetts Peace Society presented its memorial in 1817, after the close of the Napoleonic wars, but of course nothing happened. There was a breathing spell, and then war continued to follow war down to World War I, at the end of which Woodrow Wilson presented to our representatives a definite and practical plan for a League of Nations.

At the end of this war, we shall be confronted with the question that the Massachusetts Peace Society answered so clearly 127 years ago, shall we join in a congress of nations for the settlement of controversies or shall we continue to depend upon the ancient and futile method of treaties and alliances—and wait for World War III?

Newton, Mass. RUSSELL GORDON CARTER

The Canadian Health Plan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems amazing that Great Britain should plan a more comprehensive Health Service when the facts are that health insurance in countries where it has been in force, including Great Britain, has not been successful.

It is equally strange that Canada, so closely related to the Mother Country, is now busy working out a health insurance plan and ignores the experiences of the British Health Ministers who stated that this system made the people actually more sickness conscious and so defeated their aim.

Why does not Canada tackle the root of the problem and establish an improved and unified school system since mental enlightenment through better education does more toward health and prosperity of its citizens than any effort to cure the results of apathy, indifference, and fear.

It is also most unfair to the medical profession to prepare such legislation while one third of its members are in active service and have no opportunity to voice their objection to this interference with the personal rights of democratic citizens.

Totalitarianism is entering the remaining democracies in just such disguised forms and one step follows another. O. MULLER

St. Lambert, Quebec

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Diplomatic Notes

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

Recent public denunciation of neutral shipments of war materials to Germany probably had less effect than private pressures. Turkey's reported decision to stop chrome exports stems from other causes. American charges led two neutrals—Sweden and Turkey—into loud protests against "pressure." These protests won't do any harm in the long run. Both nations were able to parade their "neutrality" for German benefit. But all the same, now tha the public gesture has been made, more can probably be accomplished in the future by quiet work behind closed doors.

Portugal can be crossed off the list of neutrals from whom any further contributions can be expected at least up until Invasion Day. Their co-operation in the Azores is worth more to us than stopping the tungsten they still ship to Germany.

The long-overdue settlement with Spain is still snagged on a last-moment dispute over the length of the period during which all tungsten shipments shall be stopped. It is due for settlement almost any day but has been due on several occasions before.

* * *

Washington has long since given up trying to do anything about Finland except to sit back and wonder at the amazing temerity of the Finns in continuing to test the patience of Moscow. It is difficult to believe that the Russians will let them delay much longer. They certainly wouldn't be blamed here if they called the whole peace dicker off and marched. Meanwhile, Washington observers grow increasingly impressed by the patience of Moscow.

* * *

However, they swallowed a bit wryly over Moscow's sudden discovery that the Italian political muddle should be settled by incorporation of representatives of the six anti-Fascist parties in the Italian Government. That was exactly what had been proposed by American representatives a long time before. The Russians listened and said nothing at the time. This week they came back and proposed it as though it was a bright new idea of theirs. Washington kept a discreet silence.

* * *

Abandonment, or at least some further modification, of the "unconditional surrender" doctrine is being heavily advocated from London with some side support from Moscow. The argument against it is that, whatever its merits, it has become a valuable weapon for Dr. Goebbels in German domestic propaganda. Dr. Goebbels uses it constantly as the main support for the argument that the German people have nothing to gain by surrendering. He keeps telling them that it is still a case of win or lose all.

The question revolves rather around the right time for some public modification than about whether to modify. Technically, "unconditional surrender" of course doesn't mean much. General Grant coined it during the Civil War and did apply it literally in the first surrender made to him at Fort Donaldson. But when he took the surrender of Lee's Army, he granted terms. And every final surrender of a belligerent must be made on terms. The Italians surrendered "unconditionally" but also on certain explicit terms.

* * *

When Germany surrenders, terms will be outlined in advance. It is a neat philosophical point whether the granting of terms conflicts with "unconditional surrender," but when Germany goes down it isn't going to make much difference whether it does so under the famous slogan or not. The terms laid down will be accepted.

However, the timing of any such move is all important. At the wrong time it would be taken as a sign of weakness and might encourage German resistance. The ideal time would be immediately after the breaching of Germany's western wall. A gesture at such a moment could easily speed the collapse of German resistance.

Soldiers' Views on Voting

By Richard L. Strout

It may seem a bit difficult to cover the American Presidential election three thousand miles away, but there are one or two million (maybe more) Americans now over here, most of them potential voters. Presidential elections have been won by less margin than that.

What do these soldiers feel about the compromise soldiers' vote bill which President Roosevelt in disgust let become law without his signature? For a Washington correspondent who covered the ins and outs of four months' Congressional controversy to its final complex denouement, it is of extraordinary interest to be now on the other end of the line and see the soldiers' reaction.

One runs immediately into contradictory evidence. Few people know soldiers better than "Ernie" Pyle. He is here fresh from an assignment in Italy and declares soldiers hardly talk about the vote bill. But Correspondent Pyle isn't himself much interested in political matters. He is interested in people, which has helped make him one of the great war correspondents of all time. Half-a-dozen former Washington correspondents with whom I have talked, take issue with Mr. Pyle. If soldiers don't say much about it, they think a lot, it is contended.

* * *

These correspondents believe it is going to be hard to make soldiers feel they have not been bilked.

One has to hazard a personal judgment in such matters, and my own strong feeling after considerable firsthand observation is that soldiers are irritated and that the irritation will grow if the State ballot system bogs down or if the complicated method of applying for home ballots doesn't work.

Soldiers apparently did not pay much attention to election at first and still feel it is all a long way away. But four months of talk in Congress centered attention on the matter. There is now a widespread disposition (perhaps that is too mild a word) to believe that for reasons not fully understood, certain elements in America do not want soldiers to vote. "What are they trying to do—gyp us?" might characterize the reaction. And soldiers who might not use the privilege if given, may harbor life-long resentment if they fail to get the right while making sacrifices over here.

This feeling is apt to grow as the election progresses. The choosing of the two candidates will finally dramatize the affair. I predict three or four months from now the apathetic interest of many soldiers will be sharply enkindled.

If soldiers fail to get the vote, the harm won't come now so much as after the war. What a point for postwar cynical disillusionment of 12 or 15 million ex-servicemen to have demagogues harp on the fact that they were sent to be killed but not to vote. I have heard some nasty comment of that sort already.

* * *

Perhaps unjustly, some of the men assume the whole matter already has been decided. An officer friend, for instance, expressed indignation. "It's something we don't talk about any more, even among ourselves," he said with a grimace. "We feel it too keenly."

Others are just mystified and have adopted a wiser wait-and-see attitude. Yesterday's Stars and Stripes carried a cabled column of State activity in amending election laws.

The lively illustrated magazine, Yank, published by and for soldiers, is heavily neutral on controversial home matters. But I suspect some strong doughboy feelings are behind its cold objectivity in discussing completed legislative action this week. "Well," it begins, "the compromise soldier vote bill finally became law," and it gives a thumbnail recapitulation of incidents in the "four-month wrangle" in Congress. It then lists straight faced the six major points of the complex bill and explains that these cover "most of its multitudinous details." In conclusion it tells readers: "And that's that. Just paste those six points in your helmet liner and maybe in time they'll sink in."

For those fighting for democracy it will be welcome news if the States really are acting now to implement the election law. There's many a lonely young boy over here who hates to feel the folks back home have forgotten him.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

No Excess in Charity

The desire of power in excess caused the angels to fall; the desire of knowledge in excess caused man to fall: but in charity there is no excess; neither can angel or man come in danger by it. — FRANCIS BACON, in his Essays.

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